# LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

# MORNING EDITION.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1861.

NUMBER 43.

### DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING ......AUGUST 20

MILITARY. [All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable invariably in advance.]

Attention, Gay and Adams Guards. YOU sterequested to meet at the Court House on this (Tuesday) evenior, Aug. 20th, at 8 o'clock, in the Armory of the Adams er of both Companies will please be ortant bus ness will be brought be-

L. D. RICKETTS.

### The Courier at Nashville. Messrs. GREEN & Co., are the sole and exclu

sive agents of the Courier at Nashville. They will deliver it to regular subscribers and sup ply it to dealers and news-boys.

### The Courier at St. Louis. The Louisville Courten can be found in St.

Louis at Willie H. Gray's, North-west corner of Third and Olive streets, opposite the Post

# PEACE MEETING!

The people of Jefferson county who are in tayor of having

PEACE Will hold a meeting at Col. Montgome ry's spring, on the Preston Street Road, about nine miles from Louisville, on

Thursday, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

### hen there will be a Peace Flag Raised!

All who are favorable to the purposes of the meeting are requested to meet with white rosettes or ribbons, and white flags. Let our motto be

## Peace, Peace !

Eminent and conservative speakers will be on hand to address the meeting.

Come One, Come All. au18 dtd

We publish elsewhere in to-day's paper the circular of Messrs. Woodson and Bass, members of the late Constitutional Convention of Missouri, to their constituency of the counties of Callaway and Boone. It is a document of great power, and should be read by every freeman in the land -Messrs. Woodson and Bass were original Union men, elected as such to the State Convention; but like thousands of other good Union men througout the country, they are unwilling to sacrifice their liberties in a blind devotion to the Union.

Mr. E. G. Smith, a resident of "Old Nicholas," raised in his garden the present season two tomatoes weighing twenty onces each, and wishes to know if Bourbon can beat it .- Paris Flag.

If Bourbon can't beat it, Oldham can all Valley, has grown barrels of tomatoes this season, almost any one of which would

papers have a cock and bull story about the important arrest of Thos. B. Lincoln, of Texas, charged with treason and being a spy. Letters from Jesse D. Bright, Beverly Tucker, and others, were found in his trunk. He is said to be the inventor of a

The telegraph, as usual, has furnished the Northern press with a one sided view of the peace meeting in this city, in which Jas. Speed is made the prominent actor .-He is designated as a "Unionist," to which we object. He should be designated either as a disunionist or a Black Republican,

DAN RICE'S RHINOCEROS LOST.-By a steamboat collision on the Mississippi the cage containing Dan Rice's rhinoceros was thrown overboard, and the animal was drowned. It was valued at \$20,000.

The Northern dispatches complain bitterly that the rebels still pursue the barbarous practice of shooting their pickets. They also continue to shoot sure-enough bullets from their guns.

We are informed that General Mc-Clellan is a great railroad man. If Beauregard gets after him he will have to make

It is entirely useless for the South to nport arms; enough will soon be taken

Gen. McCullough may not be very scientific in the nicety of warfare, but he

perfectly at home in a Lyon hunt. If the Home Guards attempt to go to Elizabethtown, they will encounter the Salt River Tigers.

Before McCLELLAN can get to Richmond by rail, BAUREGARD will furnish him

Is an elephant contraband, and how would you proceed to examine his trunk? On the plains of Manassas the Mass

achusetts shoemakers left their awl. The Home Guard cannot be legally ordered to leave the limits of our city. In Missouri the Linolnites do not

approve of Hardee's tactics. Monday, August 5th, 1861, S. Bar ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from ¾ to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress

goods at greatly reduced prices. Five hundred pieces of linen goods and house keeping articles very low.

Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambrics, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, em broidery, and laces. Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap. Persons visiting the city will find a full

stock of goods at low prices. au 5—d tf. 8. BARKER & CO. WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.-We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pis-

tols. Call and see them. We also keep

mith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale WOLF & DURRINGER, july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

The Battle of Manassas—The True Cause of the Defeat.

Annexed is the report of Col. Heintz: nan, one of the most able and gallant officers in the Federal army. He had charge of the Third Division, and was twenty nours on the field, doing all that a brave and experienced officer could do to retrieve the fortunes of the day. His official report is candid, and no one can for a moment doubt its truth. By a careful perusal it will be seen that he encountered no mask-ed batteries, and during the fight led at times four regiments against the Fourth Alabama, which, alone and unaided, repulsed and made them fly, with no hope to rally any of them. It will also be seen that, finding it impossible to rally the runaways, he commenced a retreat, which ended in a rout, the most disastrous ever known, losing all their artillery:

Official Report of Col. Heintzelman. HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861.

Washington, July 31, 1861.

To Capt. James B. Fry.
Assistant Adjutant General:

Sir: In obedience to instructions received on the 20.h instant, the division under my command was under arms, in light marching order, with two days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and commenced the march at half-past two A. M. on the 21st, the brigade of Col. Franklin leading, followed by those of Cols. Wilcox and Howard. At Centreville we found the road filled with troops, and were detained three hours to allow the divisions of Gen. Tyler and Col. Huater to pass. I followed with my division immediately in the rear of the latter.

Between two and three miles beyond Centreville we left the Warrenton turnpike, turning into a country road on the

Centreville we left the Warrenton turnpike, turning into a country road on the
right. Capt. Wright accompanied the head
of Col. Hunter's column, with directions
to stop at a road which turned in to the left
to a ford across Bull Run, about half way
between the point where we turned oft
from the turnpike and Sudley's Springs, at
which latter point Col. Hunter's division
was to cross. No such road was found to
exist, and about 11 A. M., we found ourselves at Sudley's Springs, about ten miles

was to cross. No such road was found to exist, and about 11 A. M., we found ourselves at Sudley's Springs, about ten miles from Centrevile, with one brigade of Col. Hunter's division still on our side of the Run. Before reaching this point the battle had commenced. We could see the smoke rising on our left from two points, a mile or more apart. Two clouds of dust were seen, showing the advance of troops from the direction of Manassas.

At Sudley's Springs, whilst waiting the passage of the troops of the division in our front, I ordered forward the first brigade to fill their canteens. Before this was accomplished the leading regiments of Col. Hunter's division became engaged. Gen. McDowell, who, accompanied by his staff, had passed us a short time before, sent back Capt. Wright, of the ergineers, and Major McDowell, one of his aids, with orders to send forward two regiments to present them. ders to send forward two regiments to prevent the enemy from outflanking them.

Capt. Wright led forward the Minnesota Regiment to the left of the road, which Regiment to the left of the road, which crossed the Ran at this point. Majer Mc-Dowell led the Eleventh Massachusetts up the road. I accompanied this regiment, leaving orders for the remainder to follow, with the exception of Arnold's Battery, which, supported by the First Michigan, was posted a little below the crossing of the Run as a reserve.

At a little more than a mile below the ford we came noon the battle-field. Rick.

ford we came upon the battle-field. Rick-ett's battery was posted on a hill to the right of Hunter's division and to the right of the road. After firing some twenty minutes at a battery of the enemy, placed just beyond the crest of a hill, on their entrance left, the distance being considered too great, it was moved forward to within about 1,000 feet of the enemy's battery.— Here the battery was exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, which soon disabled it.— Franklin's brigade was posted on the right of a woods, near the center of cur line, and on ground rising towards the enemy's

In the meantime I sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to support Rick-ett's battery on the right. As soon as they came up I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, partly corcealed in a clump of small pines in an old field. At the first fire they broke and thegreater portion of them fied to the rear, keeping up a de-sultory firing over the heads of their com-rades in front; at the same time they were rades in front; at the same time they were charged by a company of secession cavalry on their rear, who came by a road through two strips of woods on our extreme right. The fire of the Zouaves killed four and wounded one, dispersing them. The discomfiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Capt. Collum's company of United States cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Col. Farnham, with some of his officers and men, beloved some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly; but the regiment of Zonaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. Many of the men joined other regi-ments and did good service as skirmish

I then led up the Minnesota regiment, which was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order. It did good service in the woods on our right flank, and was among the last to retire, moving off the field with the Third retire, moving off the field with the Third United States Infantry. Next was led forward the First Michigan, which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion. They were rallied and helped to hold the woods on our right. The Brooklyn Fourteenth then speared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style. I led them forward to the left, where the Alabara regiment had been posted in the bama regiment had been posted in the early part of the action, but had now dis early part of the action, but had now disappeared, but soon came in sight of the line of the enemy drawn up beyond the clump of trees. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment broke and ran. I considered it useless to attempt to rally them. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the most of the men would run from fifty to seven hundred yards to the rear and continue to fire—fortunately for the brave ones, very high in the air—and compelling those in front to retreat.

During this time Rickett's battery had been taken and re-taken three times by us, but was finally lost, most of the horses

been taken and re-taken three times by us, but was finally lost, most of the horses having been killed, Capt. Rickett being wounded, and 1st Lieutenant D. Ramsay killed. Lieutenant Kirby behaved very gallantly, and succeeded in carrying off one caisson. Before this time heavy reinforcements of the enemy were distinctly seen approaching by two roads, extending and outflanking us on the right. Col. Stewart's brigade came on the field at this time, having been detached by the General as a reserve at the point when we left the turnpike. It took post on a h-ll on our right and rear, and for some time gallantly held the enemy in (h.ck.

I had one company of cavalry attached

I had one company of cavelry attached to my division, which was joined during the engagement by the cavelry of Col. Stanton's division. Mejor Palmer, who commanded them, was anxious to engage the enemy. The ground being unfavorable, I ordered them back out of range of fire.

Finding it impossible to rally any of the

Finding it impossible to rally any of the regiments, we commenced our retreat about half-past 4 P. M. There was a fine position a short distance in the rear, where I hoped to make a stand with a section of Arnold's battery and the United States cavalry, if I could rally a few regiments of infantry. In this I utterly failed, and we continued our retreat on the road we had advanced on in the morning.

I sent forward my staff officers to rally some troops beyond the Run, but not a company would form. I stepped back a few moments at the hospital to see what arrangement could be made to save the wounded. The few ambulances that were there were filled and started to the rear. The church, which was used as a hospital, with the wounded and some of the surgeons, soon after fell into the hands of the secession cavalry that followed us closely. A company of cavalry crossed the rear and seized an ambulance full of wounded.—Capt. Arnold gave them a couple of round

of "canister" from his section of artillery, which sent them scampering awiy, and kept them at a respectful distance during

To the Citizens of Boone and Callaway Counties, Missouri.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It is now some elements of the control of the counties of the countie

the remainder of our retreat.
At this point most of the stragglers were in advance of us. Having every reason to fear a vigorous pursuit from the enemy's fresh troops, I was desirous of forming a he remainder of our retreat. strong rear guard, but neither the efforts of the officers of the regular army, nor the coolness of the regular troops with me, could induce them to forma single compa-ny. We relied entirely for our protection on one section of artillery and a few companies of cavalry. Most of the road was favora-ble for infantry, but unfavorable for caval-

ble for infantry, but unfavorable for cavalry and artillery.

About dusk, as we approached the Warrenton turnpike, we heard a firing of rifled cannon on our right, and learned that the enemy had established a battery enfilading the road. Capt. Arnold, with his section of crillery, attempted to run the gauntlet, and reached the bridge over Cob Run, about two miles from Centreville, but found it obstructed with broken vehicles, and was compelled to abandon his pieces, as they were under the fire of these right camon. The cavalry turned to the left, and, after passing through a strip of woods and some fields, struck a road which led them to some camps occupied by our troops in the morning, through rbad which led them to some camps occupied by our troops in the morning, through which we regained the turnpike. At about 8 P. M. we reached the camps we had occupied in the morning. Had a brigade from the reserve advanced a short distance beyond Centreville, near one-third of the artillery lost might have been saved, as it was abandoned at or near this crossing. Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commeaced.

form after the retreat had commeaced.

Our artillery was served admirably, and did much execution. Some of the volunteer regiments behaved very well, and much excuse can be made for those who fled, as few of the enemy could at any time be seen. But theyour the expected be seen. Riw troops cannot be expected to stand long against an unseen enemy.

I have been unable to obtain any report from the Zonaves, as Col. Farnham is still at the hospital. Since the retreat more than three-fourths of the Zonaves have dis-

than three-fourths of the Zonaves have disappeared.

I beg leave to express my obligations to the officers of my staff, viz: Capt. H. S. Wright, Lieut. E. S. W. Snyder, Lieut. F. N. Farquar, of the Engineers; Capt. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. J. J. Sweet, of the Second Cavalry, and Lieut. J. D. Fairbanks, of the First Michigan, for the able and fearless performance of their duties, and to recommand them to your favorable consideration. Very respectfully,
S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Colonel 17th Infantry, Com'g Division.

Colonel 17th Infantry, Com'g Division

### [Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier. POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

MONDAY, August 19. A FIGHTING PARTY.—Anthony Hyland, Ellen Hyland and Thomas McHugh were all arrested, charged with drinking too much bust head whisky and indulging in a free fight. Bail of Hyland in \$200 for three months, and of the others in \$200 for two months.

two months.

DRUNK.—M. O'Herren, John McKinney,
Mary Noonan and John McKenzie, another
hard set, were all found drunk by the officer, and were very boisterous. Bail of each in \$100 for two months. Joseph Hoe was arrested for being drunk and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. Bail in \$100 to answer, and in \$200 for three

months.
STEALING.—Frank Fahan and J. Offahn was discharged, and Fahan required to give bail in \$200 to answer at the Circuit Court. bail in \$200 to answer at the Circuit Court.

Michael Galagher found himself before
the court, charged with stealing a tarpaulin
from J. H. Hern. Bail in \$300 to answer.

Stabbing.—Robert Smith was arrested,
charged with stabbing Squire Marsh, in a
drinking saloon on Jefferson street. The
proof was sufficient, and he was held in
\$800 to answer.

Stealing Clothing.—Peter Martin was
arrested for stealing a coat and pair of

arrested for stealing a coat and pair of pants from Mr. Merhiney. Bail in \$300 to

ANCESTORS OF BEAUREGARD,-There is an item going the rounds that Gen. Beauregard is of Canadian descent. The following, from a correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, of New York, denies it. He says :

I have before me your excellent paper of I have before me your excellent paper of this day's issue, in which there appears an article entitled "The Ancestors of Gen. Beauregard," taken from the Odre, of Montreal. Permit me to inform you that it is an error on the part of that journal, that the grandfather of Gen. Beauregard was a European, and that he never even visited Canada visited Canada.

There are, in the State of Louisiana, two families of Beauregards—that of the Toutant Beauregards, and that of the Brose Beauregards. These two families are allied to each other, and are by no means of Cadana and the control of the Brose Beauregards. The Father of Gen. Beauregard was the

grandson of the Baron Beauregard, and was named Jaques Toutant Beauregard.— His mother was the daughter of the Chev-alier de Reggio, descended from the Italian ducal family of Reggio.

## LETTER FROM HARRISON.

Arms and Munitions of War Sent Back to Covingtou—To be Shipped via Louisville—Smuggling of Army Stores—Cars Searched, &c.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] CYNTHIANA, KY., August 17, 1861. Mittors Louisville Courier: The train containing the munitions of war, detained at Falmouth, and designed for the Lincolnites at Hoskins', and also East Tennessee, have been sent back to Covington, and will be shipped via Louisville to their destination.—Seven car loads of shoes, provisions, shovels, spades, picks and uniforms were permitted to pass this point after a thorough search of the train.

HARRISON.

## Election Returns.

Election Returns.

EDMONSON COUNTY — OFFICIAL. — For State Treasurer, James H. Garrard, Union, 472; Gobrias Terry, Southern Rights, 89. For the State Senate, John B. Bruner, Union, 545; D. L. Adair, Southern Rights, 107. For Representative, L. J. Proctor, Union, 582; Moses Read, Union, 37.

BUTLER COUNTY—OFFICIAL. — For State Treasurer, James H. Garrard, Union, 919; Gobrias Terry, Southern Rights, 40. For State Senate, H. D. McHenry, Union, 1,057. For Representative, M. T. Read, Union, 779; L. J. Proctor, Union, 379.

Rifled Cannon and a United States
Loan as Contraband of War.

In the House of Commons on the 29th of
July, Mr. Gregory asked whether the First
Lord of the Treasury had received any information that goods contraband of war,
among other things a battery of artillery,
has been conveyed from this country to
New York in the steamship Kangaroo, and
that a loan for the United States Government had been offered upon the Stock Exchange? If so, was this in accordance with
our principles of non-intervention?
Lord Palmerston replied that he was not
personally cognizant of the matters to
which the honorable member referred, but
that, should they arise they would of course
be dealt with by the Government.—[Paris
cor. London Post.

Skirmish at the Kanawha.—A gentle-

SKIRMISH AT THE KANAWHA.—A gentleman who arrived from the Kanawha yesterday reports that on Thursday last a skirmish occurred between a detachment of Gen. Cox's brigade and a company of Wise's cavalry. A lieutenant of Captain George's company (Cox's command) was wounded in the leg, and two of the cavalry were killed.—[Cin. Gaz.

Louisville Gold Fen Manufactory Mann Street, faye doors below Third.

Fellow-Citizens:—It is now some six mooths since you were pleased to honor the undesigned with the high and responsible trust of representing you in the State Coxvention. Since that election, events of the vention. Since that election, events of the most extraordinary character, franght with momentous const quences to the American people, have occurred, and have already been recorded on the page of current history. We have deemed it proper and becoming for us, as your Delegates to the State Convention, to address to you a few plain suggestions in regard to those great vital questions in which we all and our children after us have an abiding interest. It is proper to remind you that the undesigned were elected by your suffrages to the State Convention as Union men. By this designation, as we understood it, and we believe, as understood by you nothing the State Convention as Union men. By this designation, as we understood it, and we believe, as understood by you nothing more was intended than our earnest desire to have preserved to us and our posterity the integrity of the Federal Union, on the principles of just and free Constitutional Government. Influenced by a fond and cherished attachment to the Union of the Anglo American States under our Federal Constitution, founded by the Fathers of the Republic; and carnestly desiring the peaceful and final settlement of all disturbing questions and the voluntary re-union of the Seceded States on terms just and honorable to all, and indulging the hope, which seemed justified by past experience, that a great people, accustomed to self-government would, on sober second thought, settle by the ballot all questions of unfriendly, or conflicting interests, or feelings, and willing to labor ou, and to hope even against hope to accomplish these great and patiotic purposes—we were, in this sense "Union men."

Who were not for such a Union? But if any understood by the term Union that the American States were to be bound together with chains; that the forms of Union were to be maintained at the expense of the vital spirit and practical benefits of free er with chains; that the forms of Union were to be maintained at the expense of the vital spirit and practical benefits of free Government; that we should substitute a Union compelled by the bayonet, for a Union cemented by the free will and affection of the American people; that the Federal Government was to convert, or pervert, itself from an agent of limited powers, into a government of powers without limit except its own self-asserted and irrepressible will;—that the Government, under pretext of "enforcing the Constitution and laws," was itself to subvert the Constitution and destroy the safe-guards of liberty; that we must self to subvert the Constitution and destroy the safe-guards of liberty; that we must surrender the glorious inheritance of free-dom for the mere form of a territorial Union—the soul of free Government for the lifeless form, becoming a burden more loathsome and intolerable than "a body of death," then we have only to say to those who thus conceived our Union sentiments that we were strangely and fatally mis-understood. In the latter defined sense we never were and never shall be Union men never were and never shall be Union men.

In the language of Webster we were for Union and herry, now and hereafter, one and inseparable." But Union without liberty, never—never!

It will require but a hasty and cursory review of our political efficience.

twint require but a fairly and cursory review of our political affairs to enable you to comprehend with great clearness and certainity the causes and reasons which induced and justified the calling of a State Convention. For more than a quarter of a century there had existed an unhappy sectional controversy, in which the States of the North had been arrayed on one side, and the States of the South, or those State which had retained domestic African slavery as part of their social system, on the other side. With the character of this secother side. With the character of this sectional strife the whole world is familiar. The objects proposed to be accomplished on one side, and stermly resisted on the other, are well understood both by the American people and the enlightened nations of Europe, whose attention has been unceasingly directed to them.

It is worse than idle to deny that, in this strife between the sections the Northern

strife between the sections, the Northern States were in the wrong, and were the unjustifiable aggressors from the begin-

ning. We appeat to your reason and your unprejudiced judgment. Let us reason calmly for a moment. The domestic institutions of the South exist ed long before the Federal Government existed, and before the Constitution was framed. The generation of '76 were born into the institutions of domestic African slavery. Right or wrong in the beginning they had nothing to do in its establishmen The providence of God cast it upon then and they had to deal with it as an existing established domestic institution. All the original thirteen States, except one, were slaveholding States at the time the Constitution was framed. That ins rument—the very bulwark and foundation stone of our representative Federal system—not only recognized the institution of domestic slavery, but threw around it the necessar sateguards for its effectual protection, s long as the Constitution should be respect ed as the fundamental law of the Republic All powers not delegated to the Federa All powers not delegated to the Federal Government were expressly reserved, in the Constitution, to the States. No power was delegated affecting the institution of slavery except to prohibit the importation of African slaves after the year 1808. It is beyond controversy true, therefore, that Congress, or the Federal Government, could have no rightful jurisdiction over this subject, except to provide for the faithful observance of the provisions of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

monstration, that, in any point of view, either as a political, or moral question, the intermeddling of the North, the perpetual and aggravating discussion and ceaseless agitation of this question were wholly wrong. They were unjust, unwise, un-constitutional and wicked. If it be viewed merely as a political question, then the Federal Legislature had no power to deal with the subject matter. Had it possessed such power, its exercise would have been unjust and tyrannical toward the States of the South which had become members of a common Government, relying upon the friendly feelings and good faith of their sister States. If the question be regarded merely as a moral question, then, it is sufficient to say, the people of the North could have no responsibility for the motives or worsh existence of the prepale of the could have no responsibility for the mo-tives or moral actions of the people of the South; and they had no right to disturb the Government with abstract theories of morals, which could have no just applica-tion to the domestic institutions of the South, which had existed for centuries, and had become interwoven with the whole fabric of domestic civilization. The Feder-al Government was never created to dis-

South, called a political convention at Chisouth, called a pointical convention at Chi-cago composed of Northern men, and selected as their standard bearer the very man—Mr. Lincola—who had first pro-claimed the "irrepressible conflict."— Their nominees were both Northern; their party was Northern; their platform was Northern; their principles were those of the irrepressible conflict. Not one na-tional principle, and or simple approach to the irrepressible conflict. Not one national principle, end, or aim, seemed to enter into this fanatical and hostile combination. No resolution—no intimation—no word—no aunouncement of a future policy for the Federal Government, ever looked to a friendly and fraternal embrace of the South with the North in one common Government founded by the wisdom, and cemented by the blood of a former generation, which knew no North and no South. This aspect of our political affairs was justly calculated to alarm the good and the wise among the statesmen and patriots of the land, who foresaw the peril against which we had been warned by the God-like Washington in his Farewell Address to his countrymen, viz: the formation of geographical and sectional parties in a Government founded and built up by mutual concession, and strengthened by common affaction.

affection.

In the Federal Congress, which succeeded the election of Mr. Lincoln, the best ed the election of Mr. Lincolu, the best men of the country sought to effect a set-tlement of the difficultes then p uding by every form of compromise which inge-muity could devise.

These efforts, one after another, failed— were rejected, nay, 'actually derided by the irrepressible conflict men, who had achieved a victory at the ballot box, and declared they would reap the fruits of such party ascendancy. Despairing of all hope of settlement, State after State withdrew from the Federal compact, so far as the solemn act of their people in convention assembled could sever the ties that bound them to the Federal Government. Disso-

them to the Federal Government. Disso-lution of the Government, and the institution of two Confederacies seemed to be the inevitable consequence of this condition of affairs. Whether, under these circum-stances, Missouri should make common stances, Missouri should make common cause with her Southern sisters—whether she had sufficient reason for severing at once her Federal relations with the States of the North—whether she should go forward as mediator, and make one last effort for reconciliation and peace,—what course of Federal policy Missouri should pursue seemed to be the simple, sole, only inquiry, and which induced your constitutional Legislature to call into being the State Convention

State Convention.

If the Legislature had been actuated by If the Legislature had been actuated by sinister motives, if secession alone had been its object in calling a convention, it was perfectly practicable for that body to have authorized the people to vote directly upon an ordinance of secession (as did the State of Tennessee) without cailing a convention at all. In this allusion we mean no censure upon the people of Tennessee, nor to be understood as objecting to that mode of ascertaining the will of the people, for it see as both fair and just, but we refer to it only to show that the Legislature of Missouri regarded the settling of our Federal policy a question for tling of our Federal policy a question for sober and earnest consideration, and treat-ed the people of the State with proper deference and respectful consideration, by calling a convention, not to pass an ordi-nance of secession, but to consider what action, if any, Missouri should take with respect to our relations with other States, and with the Federal Government, under the extraordinary and alarming circumstances which then surrounded us.

We do not hesitate to affirm that no voter in the district we represent, nor, as we believe, in the State of Missouri, had the remotest idea that he was helping to terfere with the Government of the State, or the constituted and regular officers of the State, elected by the people. No dissatisfaction either with the State Government. ment, or State officers, or State laws; no want of entire confidence, both in the Leg-islature and the Executive, was ever maniissaure and the Executive, was ever manifested by the people, or discussed in the enewspapers, or at the polls. The Convention was called, we all well know, to consider our Federal relations; and the assumption by that body of power to destroy the Government of the State which called the Convention, into existence, and to imthe Convention into existence, and to impose upon the people of Missouri a State Government and State officials never chosen by them, and through forms unknown to the Constitution of the State, we regard unwarranted, illegal, and revolutionary to the last degree.

the last degree.

The reasons alleged for this extraordinary and startling proceeding were, first, that the Legislature had passed unconstitutional laws; and secondly, that His Ex-cellency, Gov. Jackson, had precipitated the State into civil war, and had abandoned the Capital and practically surrendered the Executive office, the Lieut. Governor be-ing absent from the State. We propose to bestow a word of comment upon these unjust and false assumptions. If the Legislature has enacted laws in violation of any lature has enacted laws in violation of any provision of the Constitution, our system provides the remedy; let the statutes be brought before the courts of law, and let the courts decide the questions involved. Here is the plain, easy, and regular mode fixed by our civil policy to test the constitutionality of all laws. It is the only method known to our Government by which the authority of law can be established. D d any man ever hear that the Convention was called to constitute itself a high Court of review, and pass, without a trial, and contrary to the forms of law, upon the validity of our statute law, and actually repeal such law? It is simply monstrous. It is a stupendous fraud! The Convention assumes that certain laws were unconstitusuch law? It is simply monstrous. It is a stupendous fraud! The Convention assumes that certain laws were unconstitutional, and thereupon proceeds to repeal them! But what were the laws regarded so objectional? Why, those that authorized and directed the organization of the Missouri State Guard Militia, and appro-Missouri State Guard Militia, and appropriated means to arm the State for its own defense! These were the laws assumed to be unconstitutional, and which were attempted to be repealed! If any given features of these laws were regarded unconstitutional, why did not the majority of the Convention amend or modify them? Why did not the majority devise some better scheme for raising funds and organizing our militia for the detense of the State?

It is painfully apparent that the majority It is painfully apparent that the majority of that Convention did not intend the State

of that Convention and not mend the state should be placed in a condition to act independently, and to express its sovereign will free from the domination of Federal bayonets. And for passing laws designed to aid in protecting your homes and your property, the majority of the State Convention, transcending the power conferred upon should have no just applies tion to the domestic institutions of the first south, which had existed forcenturies, and had become intervorous much that the state of the first south, which had existed forcenturies, and had become intervorous much read to discuss, or to decide speculative questions in the protection of the state convention, the seignes of morals but to establish and o'thir relation and civil relation.

It is worse than useless, then, to disguise the truth, that the Northern States and the truth of the state of the Goron, we affirm without hesitation, that amidst all the try report is reported by the protection of the country had become alarming in the extreme. Eleven Northern and destroy our Suthern defending their vested rights of the post of consection of the country had become alarming in the extreme. Eleven Northern and destroy our Suthern of ingitive shaves.

They had solemnly and the Constitution of the country had become alarming in the extreme. Eleven Northern and many the constitution, and the states in his most vital features, without the constitution of the country had become alarming in the extreme. Eleven Northern and destroy our Suthern of ingitive shaves.

They had solemnly and the Constitution of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of the country had become alarming in the extreme leaves of th

assumed military command of the stations at St. Louis, by some well meant negotiation, agreed with Hon. Sterling Price, acting for Gov. Jackson, representing the State of Missouri, to certain terms, not dishonorable to the State, by which the peace of the State could be preserved. For making such arrangement he (Gen. H.) was superseded, and Lyon appointed to the command! After which, the terms of the agreement were constantly violated. All efforts on the part of Gov. Jackson to preserve the public peace seemed to have proved unavailing. But he determined to make one more last effort. He left the capital and went to St. Louis, and there had an interview with Lyon to implore terms of peace for his people! Was ever humiliation more complete, either for the Governor proposed as conditions of peace, that he would like had a conditions of peace, nor, or for Missouri? In that interview the Governor proposed as conditions of peace, that he would disband every military company in the State: disarm every such organization; gurvantee the State against the introduction either of troops or arms from abroad; protect every citizen of Missouri without respect to his political opinions, and execute the laws both State and Federal within the State of Missouri. Could entreaty and effort go further? Was not this humiliation enough? Was this precipitating the State into civil war? But these terms were rejected by the Lincoln Agent, who declared the purpose of that dynasty to place Missouri in the present condition of the State of Maryland! Gov. Jackson could do no more than he had done to obtain peace. He could not ignominiously fold his arms and see Missouri bound with chains. The Federal Government had no more right to invade Missouri than it had chains. The Federal Government had no more right to invade Missouri than it had to hang every man woman and child living in the State. Something must be done to preserve the most sacred and precious rights of man. Gov. Juckson called upon his people to arm themselves and "drive the invader from a soil made fruitful by your labors and consecrated by your homes." Fellow-citizens, could he have done otherwise—could he have done less? For this noble and manly resistance to the demands of despotism, the State to the demands of despotism, the State Convention, by a reckless majority, de-posed, or attempted to depose and de-grade, your own Constitutionally chosen

Governor, and to appoint over you a ruser you have not chosen.

It will be sufficient for our purposes to emark in this connection that we remark in this connection that we cannot have more than one Governor at the same time; and as we conceive the Convention had no power to depose the high officers of the State, chosen by the people, according to the form and spirit of our Constitution, Claiborne F. Jackson, whatever indiscretion may be charged against him, is to day tion may be charged against him, is to-day the Governor of the State, who ought to be obeyed and respected as such. The ap-pointee of the Convention in assuming to discharge the Executive office to which he has never been elected by the freemen of Missouri has ventured to take mon him. has never been elected by the freemen of Missouri, has ventured to take upon himself the most fearful responsibilities! Under the pretext of preserving peace, the Convention has created the most frightful and fearful source of danger and civil strife which has ever been witnessed in the history of States! We warn you, and we implore you to warn your fellow-citizens of Missouri, not to be drawn into this snare. Attend, we pray you, to these considerations. For what purpose under heaven was the Convention called together now, and what object could be, or was designed to be accomplished by its revolutionary ac-

Gov. Jackson was driven by an unauthor

state, while not only his own life was sought for and threatened, but the subjugation of the State was proclaimed as the uniterable purpose of the invaders.

Martial law, or mob law has prevailed in many cities, towns and various points of the State since the month of May last, and peaceful citizens have retired to rest with no security of life or property for the night. This state of things, every fair-minded man will admit has been forced upon us by a most wicked and tyrannical Government. It is loathsome and detestable. It cannot

It is loathsome and detestable. It cannot be endured.

The freemen of Missouri will never submit to be degraded by such illegal and despotic acts. Mr. Gambie can give you no protection except that which he can procure from Abraham Lincoln. To accept that protection is to bind you and your children forever to that Government which to-day galls and treads you down with an iron heel.

with an iron heel.

Missouri has done nothing to forfeit her rights as one of the members of the Govrenment, yet, without any warrant in the now neglected Federal Constitution, six hundred citizens were arrested and imprisoned, and robbed, tor obeying a law of the State; and thirty were shot dead for looking on—by the agents of the Federal Government. Robbery after robbery, murder after marker was committed upon our der after murder, was committed upon our

people.

Dr. Bast, a member of the Convention Dr. Bast, a member of the Convention, was arrested by German soldiers in his own house; robbed of \$2,000 worth of property, and imprisoned without any charge of crime, except that he had offered a resolution in the Convention distasteful to the mercenaries of Lincoln!

James S. Lightner, of Lexington, Mo.—a

most estimable citizen—was shot dead by the Lincoln soldiers.

At Daaville, in a neighboring county, seven men were taken from their homes on a Sunday morning, compelled to get on their knees, and then were shot dead, and their bloody corpses returned to their fran-tic families! These are only a few out of many such savage deeds committed by Lincoln's soldiery on the people of Mis-souri. It will not abute the guilt of these bandits to say the executed men had done, or were suspected of doing, some wrong.
The courts are open to punish wrong-doers; and if a brutal soldiery become our
judges and executioners, then we had better be dead.

ter be dead.

A minister of religion was denied the privilege of furneralizing according to the rites of his church the mortal remains of one who had fallen in battle, a member of his charge, because the deceased was a rebelf. The greatest blow ever struck at the liberties of a free people was the suppression of the press by a m.litary order of Lincoln's commander, because that press advocated. commander, because that press advocated the rights of the people against the accurs-

Law for the Expulsion of Citizens of the United States from the South. BILL TO BE ENTIFIED "AN ACT RESPEC-TING ALIEN ENEMIES.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT RESPECTING ALIEN EXEMISE."

SECTION 1. The, Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, when ever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or Government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or Government, and the President of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, all native, citizens denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall be hible to be apprehend d, restrained or seared and removed as alien enumics; Provided, that, during the existing war, citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the authority of the Government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be chargable with actual hostility, or other crime

na and New-Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be chargable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President of the Confederate States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of existing or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the Confederate States, shall refuse or to neglect depart there from; and to establish such regulations in the premises establish such regulations in the premises

establish such regulations in the premises as the public safety may require.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confederate States shall, by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, being males of fourteen years and upwards, within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, nor within the proviso of the first section of this act, to depart from the Cenfederate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to be treated as alien exemies; and in all cases of declared war, as aforesaid, alien resident with in the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies, as aforesaid, and who liable as enemies, as aforesaid, and who shall not be chargable with actual hostility, shall not be chargable with actual hostility, or other crimes against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure, which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or Government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety, and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

SEC. 4 After any declared war, or proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of the Confederate States and of each State having criminal

and what object could be, or was designed to be accomplished by its revolutionary action, but to aid the Lincoln Government in the subjugation of Missouri?

The people of Missouri well know that our rights have been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword: all the issues must abide the issue of arms.

States and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Judges, and Justices of the Court: of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien enemies as aforesaid, or persons coming under the provisions of this act, who shall be resident or remaining in the Confederate States and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Judges, and Justices of the Court: of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien enemies as aforesaid, or persons coming under the provisions of this act, who shall be resident or remaining in the Confederate be resident or remaining in the Confedediction of such Judge or Court, as afore-said, contrary to the intent of this act and of the proclamation of the President of the Contederate States or the regulations pre-Contederate States or the regulations pre-scribed by him in pursuance of this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person or per-sons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such Court Judge or Justice for examination; and after a full examination and hearing in such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall or may order such alien or aliens, person or persons, to be removed out of the territory of the Confederate States, or to be otherwise dealt with or restrained the territory of the Confederate States, or to be otherwise dealt with or restrained comformably to the inient of this act, and the proclamation or regulations which may be prescribed as aforesaid; and may in prison or otherwise secure such alien per-son until the order which shall be made

son until the order which shall be made shall be performed.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District in which any alien enemy or persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be apprehended, who, by the President of the Cenfederate States, or by the order of any Court Judge or Justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart and to be removed as aforesaid, to execute such order by himself or deputy, or other discrete person; and for such ty, or other discrete person; and for such execution the Marshal have the warrant of the President or the Court, or Judge, as the case may be.

ANTIDOTE FOR INTERMITTENT FEVER-

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE—Dr. D. B.
Phidips, late of the U. S. Navy, now of the
Confederate Navy, says:

"Raw corn meal unsifted, and freshly
ground, administered in doses of a large
tablespoontul six or eight times a day, or a
tea made of fodder, is an admirable remedy in intermittent fover. The well-recover tea made of fodder, is an admirable reme-dy in intermittent fever. The yellow corn is the better variety, and a drink mide of a tablespoonful of the meal, stirred in a glass of water, and taken frequently, is not only a good remedy, but a pleasant and refresh-ing beverage, which may be taken in all stages of the disease without the slightest evil effect."

No More Prisoners - The Cincin nat-Times, alluding to the discharge of prisoners by the Federal Government, on admir. istering the oath, has the following mild uggestion:

Nothing has more discouraged our troop Nothing has more discouraged our troops, especially in Wes ern Virgiona, than this unwise and seriously dangerous policy. It is not uncommon to hear them declare that they will take no more prisoners, but as a matter of self-defense, shoot all whom they get within their power.

The Baltimore Republican, in speak

### LOUISVILLLE.

TUESDAY MORNING ...... AUGUST 20

The leaders of the coercionis Union party, in their great mistake on Saturday night at the Court House, in this city, in the Declaration of War, which they proclaimed against the South under the name of peace resolutions, have done great service, not only to the real Peace party of this State, but to the most ultra wing of the Southern Rights party, and we thank them for it. They have thrown off the mask and have defined their position in lines too distinct to be misunderstood; and though we would have much prefered the unmasking before the August election, it has taken place in good and sufficient

Those leaders may, by a packed meeting, concoct and pass resolutions throwing the blame of the war upon the South, and asserting that there can be no peace until the South lays down her arms, or whilst there are two Confederacies on the continent, but the people of Kentucky, who have been battling against Northern aggression for years, know that the sin of this war is not upon Southern skirts, and though they earnestly desire the restoration of the Union, upon terms honorable and acceptable to both sections, but not at the sole expense of the honor and feelings of their brethren of the South, they still believe that two Confederacies can exist on this continent, and an enduring peace se-

Thousands and tens of thousands of honest patriots have been co-operating with the coercionist leaders of the Union party under the impression that their cause was one of peace and neutrality, but now as the mask is thrown off, and these honest legions will find that they have been lead on from point to point, following in the train of war, hidden in the folds of the banner of peace, we will not risk much in prophesying an uprising of the Union forces and an overthrow of their leaders. The people of Kentucky desire peace, and they see in the attempt to restore the Union by force only years of bankruptcy, years of desolation and demoralization, long and bitter years of fraternel hate and bloodshed. They see along that dismal vista-laws trampled on, Constitutions overthrown, and a people habituated to every lawless act of tyranny and lost to every recollection of former liberty, and at the distant termination peace proclaimed by a military despot, surrounded by the bayonets of his mercenaries, and welcomed by the abject crowd who hail him as their deliverer from the long and bloody war.

They believe that, whether right or wrong, their brethren of the South are united and in earnest, and that the motto with them now, of all parties and classes, "our country, right or wrong"-and that the squeeze of the anaconda will not force them to surrender. It will have to crush to-day desolating Missouri, and bitterly deand valley, and its breath must poison every mountain home before its power will be complete or acknowledged. And Kenumph of a relentless sectional majori'v. who knew no concessions in peace, and from whose tender mercies no concession could be expected, when fanaticism was flushed with victory and conscious of its power.

The people of Kentucky cannot be deceived by elequent harangues about the great inland sea, the Mississippi river, and by the idea that the question of its navigation would prevent a peaceful dissolution of the Union, or would be a continuing source of strife between the confederacies when dissolved. They know the history of our country, and have seen the agitation of the slavery question year after year increasing in bitterness, degrading Congressional deliberations to a level with pot-house contentions, disturbing the machinery of government, sundering the ties of Christian Churches, producing gueril'a conflicts in the territories, and murderous raids in the States, and at last culminating in war. And though they deplore the necessity of disunion, should it prove to be a necessity, yet they believe that the politics of both sections would be rid of the slavery question, its most turbulent and fanati cal element, and that matters of trade and navigation could be easily settled by nego-

tiation and treaty.

The people of Kentucky desire peace, and that movements should be made to wards attaining it by negotiations which will either result in a Union more harmonious than that just broken up, or in the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy. They believe that such a peace is practicable, and that it would be welcomed with enthusiasm by every true American heart.

We would suggest, in kindness to the war party in the State, that when the people break through their party bands, and commence moving in earnest, that they, with their loaves and fishes, their commis sions, their prospects of place, and their army contracts must stand from under.

The Peace Meeting and the Mob. The following article appeared in the

Democrat of Sunday: As we expected, the call for a peace meeting meant a secession meeting. This was obvious from the proceedings in the organization. Let men, hereafter call a secession meeting when they mean it, and they will have it all to themselves. If they had called together those in favor of giving up the Union to a demand made at the canup the Union to a demand made at the canneon's mouth, they would have been understood. As it was, the real peace men, who
alone have labored for peace here in Kentucky, went to the meeting and had an
overwhelming majority. So this secession
dodge failed. The Disunionists seceded,
and had a small meeting of their own,
which they had a right to have; but their
proceedings will be recognized as the voice
of the Disunionists of this city, who wants
the Government to keep the peace while the Government to keep the peace while Jeff Davis makes war on it. The voice of Submissionists, who desire to surrender their Government to an armed rebellion.

No one can read these words without feeling that the editor of the Democrat was apprised beforehand of the purpose by so-called Union men to break up the peace meeting. That there was a deliberately formed purpose of that character, admits of no doubt. A few hours before the meeting, the Mayor told the Chief of Police that such was the fact, and requested that a sufficient force be sent to prevent it. As soon as the Court House door was thrown open a crowd rushed up, and before the peace men had arrived in anything like their strength—in less than five minutes, and before the usual hour for commencing, W. P. Boone, who had rushed up among the first.

Boone was thrown open to take their places in and perform a regimental parade. In this position stand the parties in their own State. Andrew Johnson has promised them arms and assistance, and while they are anxiously awaiting the hour and the arms, the latter are in this State, and the men who are to convey them are assembling rapidly and formed purpose of that character, admits Boone, who had rushed up among the first. Northern States?

moved that James Speed take the Chair. This was objected to, as an attempt to break up the meeting, and the crowd were appealed to to do no such wrong, and James Trabue was named by the peace men as their chairman. The mob persisted, and Mr. Speed requested a divison of the house-his party to go to the right and the other to the left. Instead of 'an overwhelming majority" favoring the mob, out of less than four hundred and fifty then present, at least one hundred and fifty voted against the mob. The peace men retired to Concert Hall, and from the large gathering there it is evident that, had Boone's motion been delayed till

the usual time of meeting, the mob would have been voted down. No terms of reprobation can sufficiently mark an act like this. It is matter of astonishment that Mr. Speed would engage in such an affair. The meeting was to be composed of Union and Southern Rights men, and was intended to be what it was named -a meeting for peace. There was no "Se-

not connivance, men may not meet together merely to ask for peace. What would they not say if such a meeting in the South had

been broken up? The peace party are only strengthened Let peace flags be erected everywhere. Let the people throw them out from their houses, and let steamboats, railroads, and every species of vehicle carry them as requested by resolutions adopted at Concert Hall. Let the people take hold of this matter and we will sooner have peace. The movement has already divided this community into a peace party and a war party.-Every man must take his position on that issue. It profits nothing to wrangle about the causes of the strife. The great question is, how to get such a peace as we ought to have, and the great object ought to be to get it.

## The Spirit which Animates the So-called Union Party of Kentucky.

The spirit which actuated the meeting of the supporters of LINCOLN at the Court House on Saturday night, is fully embodied in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we sympathize with our sister State, Missouri, over whose territory a great army of invasion and of coercion, is marching, notwithstanding the vote of her people so recently for the Union, and to disturb no other State, and the action of her Convention thereupon.

If any State in the Union has suffered from the tyranny of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. that State is Missouri. Her people have been disarmed; her purest citizens arrested and imprisoned; the freedom of the press trampled under foot; martial law proclaimed in her most important city; tribute extorted by the military authorities, without authority of law, from counties where citizens are supposed to favor secession; an armed foreign soldiery stationed upon her soil; and her men, wemen and children ruthlessly murdered by the minions of Lincoln.

The so ca'led Union party of this city, however, sympathize with those who are them to atoms before they are conquered. nounce those who are now marching for- if the bad men leading the enterprise shall Its slime will have to desolate every field ward with the great army of deliverance. disregard the proclamation, then it is the The people of Missouri have for months duty of the Governor to see that the laws diery, under the command of Lyon, Sigel, can have more than one hundred thousand tuckians see in such success, after the em- Fremont, and others. The feelings and bitterment of such a struggle, only the tri- sympathy of the people, with the exception ready to execute his legal orders and upof the German population, are with the South, and in opposition to the Lincoln Government. The people are for resistance, and even while we write, thousands of patriots, flushed with victory, under the lead of McCullough, and Hardee, and speak for it a careful perusal. It fore-Price, are driving the ruthless invader from the soil of Missouri.

The Union men of this city sympathise with the Government and the standing army placed over her by Lincoln. We sympathise with the down-trodden people of Missouri, thousands of whom are our brother Kentuckians-and we rejoice heartily at the defeat of tyranny every where; but our heart leaps with exultation over the victory of patriot arms in Missouri. We earnestly trust that the victory at Springfield is but the precursor of more brilliant and decisive victories-and that the time may speedily come when the great and burning wrongs inflicted on Missouri may be fully avenged; when the minions of tyranny shall be driven from her soil and her people shall once more regain their liberty and independence. When they shall no longer fear the tyrant or oppressor but when

> "The desolator shall be desolate: The 'tyrant' overthrown;
> The arbiter of others' fate
> A suppliant for his own."

The Journal denounces the Proclams tion of President Davis concerning alien enemies, without having read it, and without knowing anything about it except from a few lines from a Nashville paper, inaccurately descriptive of it.

The Journal supposes that all the peopl of the seceded States are to be required to forswear allegiance to the United States and swear allegiance to the Southern Confederacy-and that such as refuse are to be driven into exile, and their property confiscated-and then proceeds to extol the Government of the United States for its

States at war with the Confederacy, and from these it excepts those of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and the Dis trict of Columbia, as well as such as de-

Now what is there to complain of in all this? And where is the superior toleration of the Northern Government? Nobody residing in the States over which that Government extends; no State which has not seceded, denies Lincoln's Government.

Now what is there to complain of in all this? And where is the superior toleration of the Northern Government? Nobody residing in the States over which that Government extends; no State which has not seceded, denies Lincoln's Government. not seceded, denies Lincoln's Government.

The "Death of Neutrality"-Louisville Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The Journal is growing restless under the exposure daily being made of the programme of the so-called Union party. It disavows the position assumed by the Louisville correspondent of the New York Herald, and denies his authority to speak for the Union party in this State.

There are certain statements, however, made in the letters from Northern papers, which we have published, which cannot be successfully contradicted, and whilst they may be somewhat in advance of the ultra Union sentiment in this State, they are doubtless put forth as "feelers," which, if favorably received, would be republished here by the Union organs, and carried out as the Union programme.

The recent military developments, however, of the correspondents of the Northern press were somewhat premature-and the strong opposition everywhere manifested against the violation of the neutrality of the State, has influenced many of the cession dodge" about it. The ultra Southern | leaders of the Union party to endeavor to Rights men, who might possibly be called retrace their steps, and secure, if possible, Secessionists, refused to take part in the the disbandment of the Lincoln troops now encamped in Garrard county. So far Let not the Democrat and the Journal the effort to secure an abandonment of the talk longer of Southern intolerance. In enterprise against East Tennessee has fail-Louisville, and with their approbation, if ed, notwithstanding it has been urged by the most influential Union men in the State.

It is now asserted that the encampment was gotten up merely for defensive not aggressive movements; that it is a camp for the drilling and instruction of by such an act. Let them go on. Let such troops—and that the invasion of East Tenmeetings be held everywhere in the State. nessee forms no part of the programme marked out for them to follow. The facts, however, do not justify these assertions. There is no question that a hostile movement was intended against Tennessee that purpose has been openly avowed; arm have been sent to this State to be carried to East Tennessee, and, we have not the slightest doubt, if the enterprise had not been exposed, the forces in Garrard county would now be en route for Cumberland Gap. The correspondent of the Herald exultingly announces the "death of neutrality," and boastingly declares "It was the movement against East Tennessee which killed it!" No attempt is made to disguise the fact that the neutrality of the State is to be disregarded. It is openly avowed that it is to be destroyed by the so-called Union men.

The writer to the Herald is evidently well posted in the movements of the Unionists in Kentucky; he is, it is quite certain, in the secrets of those in authority. He speaks of the removal of arms from the Custom House in this city intended to be sent forward to East Tennessee; and also alludes to the 6,000 stand of arms. which recently passed over the Covington and Lexington Railroad, intended for the same destination. These facts prove that he knows whereof he speaks, and clear'y evidences that it is the intention of a large body of men, not less than 4,000, the correspondent of the Herald states, to make an early advance against East Tennessee. The movement against Tennessee should attract the serious attention of the people of Kentucky, and they should determine atonce to put it down. If it be that there are 4,000 Federal troops at the encampment in Garrard county, for the avowed purpose of in vading East Tennessee, Governor Magoffin should, without delay, issue a proclamation commanding their disbandment; and been kept in subjection by an armed sol- be faithfully executed, and, if need be, he of the flower and chivalry of Kentucky hold the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth.

We subjoin another letter to New York Herald, a fitting sequel to the one published in the Courier, a few days since. We beshadows with great clearness the programme of the so-called Union party, and coming as it does from a member of that party, its statements are entitled to great

[Correspondence of the New York Hernld.] Movements in East Tannessee—The Death of Neutrality-Relative Posi-tion of the Opposing Forces, &c.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 10, 1861. The movements in and on East Tennessee are attracting here much less attention than their magnitude would seem to warrant. The peculiar position in which the true sons of the Union are placed in their moun-tain fastness, the "Switzerland of the tain fastness, the "Switzerland of the South," is eliciting the feeling of every lover of liberty in our land, and the movement which is to relieve them is looked to with anxiety. Its secresy is all that keeps the attention of our people dormant for the

attention of our people dormant for the time being.

I have already notified you of the "death of neutrality." It was the movement on East Tennessee which killed it, and the history of that movement is briefly and plainly this:

A few weeks since the Tennessee Rebell Generates with a right of the control of the control

Government, with a view to forestall any movement on the part of the East Tennesmovement on the part of the East Tennes-seeans, threw large bodies of men into that part of the State. At Knoxville, the headquarters of the leaders of the East Tennesseeans, two regiments were posted, and at Cumberland Gap, through which a fine road enters the State from Kentueky, and through which it was feared arms would be transmitted, a brigade under Gen. Caswell was posted and have intronched Caswell was posted, and have intrenched themselves on the mountain sides, covering the Northern approaches of the road. Their encampment is close upon the Kentucky State line, and in one instance, it is said, a battery is on Kentucky soil. These troops are said to be under complete discipline and in excellent health. In addition pline, and in excellent health. In addition to the guard at this point, there are por-tions of the brigade at points further South, called Big Creek Gap and Baptist Government of the United States for its tolerance and that of the Southern Confederacy for its intolerance.

Well now we are ourselves so intolerant as not to tolerate the groundless villification of a great Confederacy by journals professing neutrality as to it. We insert elsewhere in this paper the laws of the Confederate Congress, under which the Proclamation issued. It will be seen that it authorizes the expulsion from the Confederate States of none of their citizens whatever—but only natives or citizens of those foreign States at war with the Confederacy, and

same sort. The Union men are dormant. They have made no demonstration since the original advent of troops into their section, rict of Columbia, as well as such as declare an intention of becoming citizens of the Confederate States and acknowledge their authority. There is not one word said about confiscation; on the contrary, provision is made, allowing time for the disposition of the property and effects of those who are compelled to leave.

Now what is there to complain of in all original advent of troops into their section, when, as advised, they in several instances surrounded whole bodies of troops, and were only kept from compelling them to leave by their leaders. Hopes were entertained that they would grow weak by degrees, and in this hope the State government, fearful of them, refrained from any decided hostile act, and attempted to conciliate. The East Tennesseans had been yoting nearly 25,000 stroops for the Union.

At the Gubernatorial election, their instances surrounded whole bodies of troops, and were only kept from compelling them to leave by their leaders. Hopes were entertained that they would grow weak by degrees, and in this hope the State government, fearful of them, refrained from any decided hostile act, and attempted to conciliate. The East Tennesseans had been yoting nearly 25,000 stroops, into their section, when, as advised, they in several instances surrounded whole bodies of troops, and were only kept from compelling them to leave by their leaders. Hopes were entertained that they would grow weak by degrees, and in this hope the State government, fearful of them, refrained from any decided hostile act, and attempted to conciliate. The East Tennesseans had been young and the state of the property and the proper

to convey them are assembling rapidly and Exchange.

in large numbers. The encampment of the friends of the Tennessee Unionists is at Bryantsville, Garrard county, Ky., a vil-lage forty-eight miles south of Frankfort and ninety miles northwest from Cumber land Gap, to which a turnpike road is the nearest route. At this point the Kentuck-

nearest route. At this point the Kentuckians, who have privately enlisted, are concentrating. Judge Bramlette, of this State, declined to hold court in Boyle county this week, as he has charge of a regiment of Government troops (as he calls them) and had important military business at Bryantsville. For days past troops, consisting mainly of cavalry, have been pouring into this camp. On the 6th instant 480 cavalry, from Marion county, went into camp at that point. I am not enabled to state the total number now at Bryantsville, but it is total number now at Bryantsville, but it is not less than 4,000 men, all splendidly armed and equipped for the campaiga. The time for the advance has almost arrived. Yesterday the arms stored in this city at the Custom House, and intended for East Tendesseems, were removed and cert for the content of the essecans, were romoved and sent forward. At the same time 6,000 stand passed over

the Covington and Lexington Railroad for the same point.

The entrance to East Tennessee will be a matter casy of accomplishment. The Union men there will do their duty, and their rifles will serve in the rear to dislodge the intrenched foe. With the Kentuckians advancing, and the Union men in their rear, the rebels will more than have their hands full. With East Tennesseeans are used the destruction of the East Tennesseeans their hands full. With East Tennessee and aroused, the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads completed, and Western Virginia occupied, the situation will be extremely precarious to the Virginia hosts who triumphed at Manassas.

The possession of the railroads I have named is one of vast importance to the government. It is the only direct route either North and South or East and West that the South has. that the South has.

Gen. Pope in Missouri. Among the recent dispatches is the fol-

owing, dated St. Louis, Aug. 17th. Dispatches were received here to day that the train carrying troops on the Han-nibal and St. Joseph railroad was fired into by Secessionists near Palmyra, and one soldier killed and several wounded. Gen. Pope immediately sent orders to Gen. Hurlbut to take such force as he deemed necessary to Marion county, and quarter them on the people, and levy contributions of horses, mules, provisions, and such things as may be useful to soldiers, amounting to \$10,000 on the inhabitants of the county, and \$5,000 on the citizens of Palmyra, as a penalty for this outrage.

Some time ago Gen. Pope announced such a purpose as the above indicates he has executed. That announcement must have been known to his superior officer as well as at Washington. As no check has been put upon Pope's brigandage, we are bound to infer that such conduct is approved, if it was not commanded, by the superior officer or the authorities at Wash

ugton. No act of the despot during his infamous areer transcends this in its lofty disregard of th; constitutional and legal rights of the people. The third amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that "no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law;" and the fifth provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without ust compensation. No one pretends that there is any law prescribing the manner of quartering troops in private houses, even "time of war" in the clause quoted has reference to civil war, which it has not .-Here, then, are two clauses of the Constitution set aside in the wanton arrogance of plenary despotism.

Though no one could expect the despot to regard Constitutional rights, it might have been supposed he would observe the plainest suggestions of prudence and fidelity to his own cause. But he seems to be smitten with indicial blindness. He seems ent on doing every act that could consolidate the people of Missouri. For the act of some unknown person or persons-who can say that it was not some of his own drunken or stupid soldiery-he holds a county and all its people liable without distinction or discrimination. The innocent are made to suffer because they, a few and unarmed, did not prevent an act which the despot with all his armed minions could not prevent. The population of Palmyra is about 1,000, and so there is laid on each inhabitant of the place a tax of \$5-a tax to be collected with military promptness and insolence at the point of the bayonet. Besides this, low ruflians, the cankers of peace and the spawn of society are thrust upon honest men's houses, and made the companions of their wives and daughters-military guests ruling their host and his family in their own

home. It is not wonderful that Missourians have rushed to arms as they have. Their loyalty and forbearance have been converted to bitter hate and active hostility. So great is the change wrought in a few weeks that Missouri is now as strongly if not more strongly for secession than South Carolina. With South Carolina secession was a principle. With Missouri it is not only a principle, but a deep feeling aroused by bitter and intolerable wrong.

If ever there was a hell upon earth polit cully, it is under the Government of King Jefferson Davis.—[Journal. Something similar was once said by Gar-

rison: "The Constitution was a league with hell and a covenant with the devil." Well, if these things are so, what can exceed the treason of attempting to bring back this hell into our glorious Union-of re-annexing it to our Northern paradise? And what can exceed the cruelty of those who assist in the movement? Do they desire to vex again the pious souls of the Journal, the Tribune and the Liberator, by insisting on their fraternity with these Southern devils?

[For the Louisville Courier.] A Patriotic Letter.

August 17th, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier:-I send you two baskets of peaches. Please accept them as a slight token of my sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for your noble and faithful vindication of Southern rights. I glory in the sublime South-love her brave sons and daughters. In spirit I daily wander far over her fair fields and beautiful valleys to bless them in their once happy homes, and my soul languishes to aid them in their struggle for liberty. to aid them in their struggle for liberty.—
On God. save the glorious South! Surely thou wilt not let her perish! And Kentucky, Oh Kentucky, thou mother of my mother and my own grand-sire—of my children and grave of many I love, would that woulds't fly to the aid of thy struggling sisters! Are not their institutions ours? their rights and interests ours? And their wrongs, are they not ours also? Shall we fold our arms in silence whilst they fight for freedom? Forbid it heaven! Why not like loyal and dutiful children rally around our brave old mother, Virginia, and share her fate. Our rivers and railroads are blockaded, and our rights inginia, and sare blockaded, and our rights in-railroads are blockaded, and our rights in-vaded. We are no longer free; and yet there are those in our midst who say wait there are those in our midst who say wait a little while longer—nobody is hurt. Do they think we are blind, and stupid, too. No! I am thanktul we have a few who dare stand up for our rights. All honor to the brave, both of the press and of the battle field. Therefore, gentlemen, once more I thank you, and trust you will ever be faithful still. With right our beacon, a just God above us, we must be victorious.

Yours sincerely.

Yours sincerely, GLENRALOCH. The model (!) paper of this city, the Star, states this evening that the Baltimore independent journals shall made submissive to the will and the Baltimore Administration, or silenced.—[Baltimore Exchange.]

Camp-Wholesale Desertions-No Money-Army.

Tae Lincoln army in Washington is thoroughly demoralized, and daily we have reports of the rebellion of companies and giments against the commanders. The three months' volunteers are all going home, and in several instances the Government have endeavored to impress them in its service for the war. The Baltimore Republican has the following:

There is much consternation in Washing ton in regard to the erection of Confederate batteries on the Potomac, which will soon effectually close up the river. Meanwhile the translation in whealten the translation in the the trouble and insubordination in the army is on the increase. A large portion of the Second Maine Regiment rebelled yesterday and refused to do duty for several hours, on the plea that they had only en-listed for three months. The persuasive inducements of a battery, supported by a strong regular force, were found necessary g them into measures. The Wash-Star calls this "Gen. McClellan's firm hand," but coes any one believe that this "firm hand" can make these men fight?

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange has the following, in regard to the soldiers in that city:

The efforts of General McClellan to conceal the real disorganization which exists in the army have met with tolerable sucess, but the scrutinizing eye can readily detect the great demoralization which even yet exists in the various camps. The Fire Zouaves have been under no control what ever, since the ignominious rout of the 21st of July. The 28th and 38th New York regiments are altogether undisciplined; the officers have resigned, and have determined to have nothing more to do with the present war. The men would go home immediately if they were permitted to do so by General McClellan. All the troops are shamefully provided for. But poor food and clothing are furnished them and their general came equipment persistents. their general camp equipage, particularly the tents are of the worst kind. The 11th New York (Zouaves) went home vesterday and will not return. Hundreds of th and will not return. Hundreds of the three years men were descring at every opportunity. In the face of these facts the Administration is again hurrying the war movements, and something of a deci-

sive nature may be soon expected. The Republican papers of the city of New York, and Washington, admit the fol-

lowing: The New York Seventy-Ninth, (known as the Highland Guards,) having exhibited symtoms of insubordination, were yester-day marched under a strong guard of cavalry to the Navy Yard. Some forty or fifty of those most active in creating disaffection were sent to the guard-house. Among the alleged causes of discontent was the refusal to allow them to return home on fullough to visit their families, and to reorganize by filling vacancies in their officers and in the ranks. An investigation of their com-

Two of the members of the New York 32d were arrested, at Alexandria, on Tuesday, dressed as Fire Zouave. They were endeavoring in that disguise to escape with them to New York. For this they will be court-martialed.—[New York World.

Recruiting in New York is dead—vir-tually dead. There is a rendezvous in Ce-lar street, one in Chatham street, and one in Hudson street—all for the old army—and these added but fifteen men to the service last week. Every recruit brings the man who enlists him two dollars, and house rent, and the support and pay of recruiting parties go to make the newly obtained sol-dier doubly dear to the Government. Each rendezvous cost \$300 a month, and, of course, three rendezvous cost \$900. This makes each individual cost over fifteen do. lars before he eats his first Government

We will here state that the recruiting for Lincoln's army, in this vicinity, is very slow work, all promises but no pay. The recruiting officers, no doubt, get their two dollars per head for all victims brought in, but the poor recruit does not get his prom ises five dollars bounty, the pair of shoes, er any other extra promised

The New York World, of Friday, makes

this important admission : Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday among the troops encamped at Fort Hamilton in sonsequence of 150 of them having got some lawyer to procure a habeas corpus, by which they could leave the army, on the plea that Twiggs' surrender released them from Government service. There are two companies of the Eighth Infantry, two of the First, and three of the Third in camp. They surrendered to Van Dorn, in Texas, and swore not to serve against the South. In answer to a vesterday among the troops encamped at serve against the South. In answer to question, as to their sentiments, asked by the War Department, all but 25 of the 550 petitioned for their discharges, which were promised, but never given. Hence the

> [For the Louisville Courier.] A Voice from Missouri.

PLATTE COUNTY, Mo, Aug. 12, 1861. To Gen. Pillow and the brave sons of the South under his command, our brothers and friends:

We Missourians, your sons and brothers We Missourians, your sons and brothers, welcome you to our soil, and rejoice to know that some of the brave and patriotic sons of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missis-sippi have thus extended to us their kind and fraternal arm of assistance, in severand traterian arm of assistance, in severing the shackles which have been riveted
upon our defenceless and down trodd n
people, and in emancipating oursely s
from the bloody grasp of Northern vanda s
and murderers, and in assisting our exiled
Governor in the restoration of our bleed
ing State. One hundred thousand Missouions are ready to rise expinet the tyront rians are ready to rise against the tyrant, and free themselves from the iron heel of oppression. Our brothers have been murdered, our sons and daughters have been butchered, and our women basely insulted; our holy temples descerated, and our State capital subject to treachery, usurpation and defilement, and our Constitution and laws trampled under unhallowed feet. Inno-eent blood cries aloud from the earth for vengeance. The wail of the wide wand or-phan is continually sounding in our ears, calling for a just retribution. We have the brave men, patriotic bosoms that burn for revenge. Furnish us the implements, and assist us what you can, and we will expel our brutal enemies from the State. PLATTE COUNTY.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Questions for Messrs. Speed, Boone and Wolfe.

Messrs. Speed, Boone, Wolfe, & Co., will relieve many and all minds by answer-

ing the following questions:

1. Did or did not a Union meeting, held recently at the office of Speed & Barrett, decide not to attempt to force Kentucky into this unnatural war until after the Au gust election?

2. Did not that meeting pledge each oth-

er that as soon thereafter as convenient it should be done? should be done?

3. Is it not the intention of your party at this time to try to force Kentucky to aid in conquering the South?

An honest answer to these questions will demund to allow the public wind.

do much to allay the public mind. As public servants the people have a right to answers to these questions.

A CITIZEN OF LOUISVILLE.

[For the Louisville Courier.] The Sock Movement.

The Sock Movement.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: I noticed in your most valuable paper several days since, a letter from a patriotic lady, requesting you to call on the ladies of Kentucky to aid in furnishing the defenders of Southern liberty with good woolen socks for the coming winter.

The idea is a first rate one, if you would only let them know where their contribu-

only let them know where their contribu-tions shall be sent. I have no doubt but that they will answer that call, more gener ously than any imagine.

Let us hear from you at as early a day as possible and oblige
MANY FRIENDS OF THE GALLANT SOUTH.

The St. Louis Republican, of Sunday, has the following, which it admits to be guess work:

Business Notices.

MONEY LOANED.-Ladies or gentlemen equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market street, beween Third and Fourth, north side, five apore above Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana-plan Lotteries for sale, or for warded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. A. BLAND. sep30 dtf

ADVICE .- As the hot season is approachng, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.' It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicous to take. See the advertisement in an other column. au. 5-d1m.

To Cash Buyers .- In conforming to the custom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for cash at a very heavy reduction. Their store Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens, Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cash buyers. july1

FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at whole sale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.-I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen awns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape ba rege, all colors; embroidered English ba r ge, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'8. m27 dtf. Cor Fourth and Market sts.

WANTED—A situation as Wet Nurse in a gen-tleman's family, by a respectable yourg wo-man w.o. understands the care of an infunt per-fectly will, and has a good fresh breast of milk. • Inquire at this office.

TENNESSEE MONEY WANTED. wish to purchase Eight or Ten Taousand Dollars of Tennessee Money. WE SNODDY. at Snoddy, Gwinn & Co 's WANTED TO BIRE.

A PAMILY going South will hire a good Cook and Wash-rwor an Apply at L. Feak's, at Shannon's Row, Seventh street, and Walnut. Also aca riace driver and dining room servant. au20 d.

Office Louisville Union Benevolent Association.
LOUISVILLB, Ky., Aug. 2, 1861.

THE members of the Steamboat Cartains' Union Benevolent Association are hereby notified that an election for sven Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Association rooms in this sity, on Monday, the 2d September next at 10 o'cock A. M. The votes of abs nt members will be received over their own signatures.

au20 dtd M. A. HUSTON, Sec'y. CIDER AND WINE MILLS.

Wine Millis.

We are making a plain, substantial Mil, for either hand or herse power. It has no cogwheels or searing of any kind. The grinding cylinder is arranged like that of a threshing mactine, and a tumbling shaft of a sweep horse power is attached without expense.

Price at factory, \$25. Discount to dealers.

A. H. PATCH & CO.

Kentucky Agricultural Works,
Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson,
au2) dawlm

FRESH IMPORTATION

DRY GOODS

THE undersigned are in receipt of a fresh ste of FALL AND WINTER DRY 600B\*, which they are selling EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, as to They respectfully invite merchants visiting this market to call and examine their stock before buying.

JAMES TRABUE & CO.,
608 Main st, opposite the Louisville Hotel.

W INE—
12 casks Madeira Wine;
19 casks Port Wine;
25 ¼ casks Sherry Wine;
25 ¼ casks Muscat do;
100 bbis Sweet Malaga Wine;
40 bbis Ginger
In store and for sale by
au20 WA WARD & CARY.

BRANDY—

10 % pipes "A. Seignett " Brandy;
50 % pipes "Otard, Dupay & Co.," Brandy;
50 % pipes "Cognac"
60 bolis American
25 bbls Ginger Brandy;
30 bbls Cherry
60;
10 bbls Raspberry
60;
In store and for sale by
80 WARD & CARY.

WHISKY—
200 bbls Rectified Whisky;
80 bbls Kye Whisky;
50 bbls Copper Distill d Whisky;
125 bbls pure old Bourbon do;
In store and fer sale by
au 0 WARD & CARY.

STRAYED From the Subscriber, living in Trigg County, Ky., three miles north of Roaring Spring, Ky., on the 12th day of July years 0.4 —right eye out, crest fallen, and shod be fore when he left. One BAY MARE, nine years old had a few saddle marks, and small yoke mask on teft side of neck, Also, one BAY MARE, where years old yare old. Any person who will take them up, or give information concrining them, will be liberally rewarded.

\*Address\*

JOHN A, MILLER,

\*au19 d9

Roaring Spring, Trigg Co., Ky.

Post Office Notice.

PERSONS holding P. O. Stamped Envelopes of the old issue can present them for exchange for acquivalent amount of the new style at the Cash-ler's Office for a period of six days, commencing this, Mon lay morning Aug 19th. And on and af-ter Aug. 25th, the old Envelope will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this of-fice. fice.

FOR SALE—The New Envelope, note, letter and official size stamped 3, 6, 12, 29, 24, and 40 cents.—
Also the new Letter Sheet and Stamped Envelope combin-d.

aul9 do JNO, J. SPFED, P. M.

\$15 REWARD. STRAYED or stolen from my Farm in Jefferson county, a BLACK MARE, heavy set, white spot on her nose and one white hind foot. I will pay the above reward

JAMES B. BURKS.

\$200 REWARD. RANAWAY from my Farm, in Logan county, Ky, nine miles south of Ros sellville, ton Sunday right, the lith of Hanking. Wesley is about twenty-eight years of ase, 5 feet, 8 inches high, is copper colo.; when spoken 1%, looks down. Henry is about twenty five years 1/d, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, is copper colo.; when spoken 1/d, looks down. Henry is about twenty five years 1/d, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, and v.eighs two hundred pounds.

I will give a reward of \$100 each if taken out of the State, \$10 each if taken in any other crunty in the State, and confined in some jail so that I can get them. Education 11.

Nazareth Academy. NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

TUDIES will be resumed in this Institution on the first Mo day in September. Payment is in-riable required in advance. Payment is in-Caldwell Institute

FOR

YOUNG LADIES. DANVILLE, KY. THE Second Annual Section of this Institution, will commence on MON. DAY, the 3rd day of September next-under the continued supervision of Mr. A. B. Sloam. An able and efficient Capinet of instructors will be in attentions. Catalogoes will be sent tended on the Principal.
Catalogoes will be sent to any one who may device particular information respect us the Institution.
G. I. Les., Pres t Board Trustees.
D. A. RUSS LL, See'y
au20 dtd

MRS. ELIZA FIELD W. I.L. resume her School on the 1st MONDAY in September. Terms made known on appli-cation at her residence on Fourth street, 4 doors south of Broadway.

Grace Church Female School. MISSES SMITH, PRINCIPALS. REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR The Ninth Sersion of this School will commence to the 9 h Sumptember, 1881. Inquire of the Principals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Chure, on Gray street, near Preston.

EDUCATIONAL. V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class to youths (as members of his family) in Class-ics and Mathematic. Residence on Brownshore read, in rear of Fair Grounds. Terms adapted to the pressure of the auls di2

WANTED. A SOUTHERN LADY, well qualified to teach the English branches and innior pupils in Music and French, wou dlike a situation in some school or family. Satisfactory references as to qualifications can be obtained by addressing REV. R McMURDY, auld ds\*

Lolisville Female Institute. MR. & MRS. PERING, Assisted by their daughter, MISS CORNELIA S. PERING,

Walnut street, between Second and Third.

THE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Institution
will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861.
aug. 17-dlm. TEACHER WANTED. OR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky A Southern lady, capable of teaching French idress G., box 868, Louisville Post-office, y37 dtf

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY.

AMES McBURNIE respectfully announces to his old patrons and the public, that he has taken charge of this "institution, and will begin its next s'ssion on the first Monday in September.

The course of instruction will be thorough and complete, and special attention directed to prepare boys for business and commercial pursuits.

A few pupils can be taken into his family to board. For Board, Tuition, &c., \$250 for ten months.

The School year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

No pupil received for less than a ression, and a payment of one-half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further particulars, address and dim JAS, McBURNIE, Louisville P. O.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE THE FIRST SESSION of this Institution begins the first Monday in Sertember and ends the the first Monday in September and ends the rd Fr day in Tebruary.

NERNASS College charges, \$22.50 per session of months. Acasemy, \$16, and invariably in adece Board, from \$15 it 0 \$150 per week, in vate families; in Paulding Hall at about \$175 week.

Secretary of the Board,

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for

Young Ladies. WILL begin its next session on the 10th of Sep-tember. For circulars or further infurna-ion, apply to the Principal EV. G. BECKETT, au12 dim St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Ky. HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE

WE, the Trustees, have the pleasure of an-nouncing to the public, that Dr. O. L LEON-I nouncing to the public, that Dr. O. L. LEON-ARD and his dauxhters have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask for them a liberal patronage. The next session will commence August 20th, 1881.

For Board, Tuition, &c. for the scholastic year, or sersion of ten months, \$120.

Tuition for day scholars the same as heretofore charged. sarged.

No pupil will be received for less than a ression, pless by special agreement; and no deduction for

ess by special agreement: and no deduction for ence, unless for protracted illness. C. M. MATHEWS, Pres. of the Board. I N. WEBB, WM. A PERRY, W S. PRVOR, THOS. RODMAN, Trustees.

au10 d1m FOREST ACADEMY, BY B. H. M'COWN.

WILL begin its next sersion the 10th Sentember. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, emeracing such practical branches as Book-keeping. Surveying, &c. for ten months. Includence is recard to payments will be allowed, when needed.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy within Academy within the 18th Sentember within 18th. nile.
The same teachers will give instruction in both cademies, when desired, in Mu-ic and French.
Address me, at O'Bannon's P. O., Jefferson co.,

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, BARDSTOWN, KY.

TUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as TREMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONTES:-Matricula-tion fee, \$10 Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., \$160; Physicianis fee, \$5. Physicianis fee, 45.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time, payment for each half session will be required invariably in advance. No student will sensequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is ieposited with the Treasurer, and an additional um of \$30, if the student is to be furnished with lothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President, and dimárs.

au7 dlm&w4 Presbyterian Female School. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 9th of September, under the superintendance of Prof. BARTON.

au3 d3tawlm Chairman of Board of Trustees. Bellewood Female Seminary.

PROPOSE, in connection with the Rev. M. M. Prsuss and Lady, to open on Thursday, the 13th of Septemb rnext, a Select School for Gris ary Young Ladies, at my country residence near Hobbs Depot, on the Louisville and Frankfort Kailroad, twelve miles from Louisville. All the usual branches, both ornamental and useful, usually taught in seminaries of the highest grade, will be taught by us. The course of instruction will be divided into three departments extending through three years. The site of the institution is in a beautiful grave on a commanding eminance, overlooking the

The year will be divided into two sections of nvemonths each.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tui-lon in all the o. dinary branches, will be \$100 for ten months. For Tuition alone, \$13, \$20 and \$21 per session of five months, according to the standing of the pupil.

A payment of one-half in advance, and the other half at end of session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise.

Music on the Piano, per session of five months, \$25. French and German.

Music on the Piano, per session of ave montas, valeronce and German. "10
Painting and Drawing. "10
Painting and Drawing. "10
The Musical department will be under the charge of Mrs. Fissian, and the department of Modern Languages under Prof. Jacob Schexex. Professor of Modern Languages in the Lauisville Male College. As but a limited number of pupplishmill be laken, it is desirable that those who wish to have their daughters educated, away from the din. dust, temptations and excitements of cities and towns, should apply to the undersigned at ones. Inasmech as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are strangers in this part of the country. I beg leave to append ing a class, defended and highly cultivated mulcian the reads, and highly cultivated mulcian the reads, ost difficult mulcian and is the composes of a er of pieces found in the music stores. Her g and playing are not those of a mere amaBoth she and her husband have had expenumber of pieces found in the music stores. Her singing and playing age not those of a mere amateur. Both she and ber husband have had experience in teaching roung ladies. Having known Professor Pisher long and intimately. I sove him as a brother, and know his worth as a gentlem in, a scholar, and Christian of as pure and guileless a character as ever lived."

Those who wish to send their daughters to th's School, will please address the undersigned at louisyill; immediately.

August 1, 1861.—au2 d3taw6. & & w. W. Hill.

SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS. We are Age ats for the sale of KENTUCKY PENITENT (ARY Split-bottomed Chairs and have in store for sale a large tot of all sizes.

### DAILY COURIER. THEM YESTERDAY EVENING'S EDITION.

MORE FALSEHOOD. - The New York Times says, with a grand flourish, that the 'great loan to the Federal Government, by the Eastern city banks, of one hundred and fifty millions was a complete success."-That false report was of course telegraphed all over the world, but the truth is, those banks made a forced loan of only fifty millions at 7 per cent.

We regret to hear that Wm. Gilmore of this city, who was injured by the railroad accident on the Orange road, twenty miles from Richmond, was so badly injured that his physicians entertain but little hope

INDIANS ABOUT .- The following is from the St. Louis News of Saturday evening: We learn that there was quite a stamped of Government horses fast night at the Abbey, some three miles from the city.— Several hundred of them are said to have started off. Persons who came into the city this morning, report having seen them in large numbers roaming in every direc-tion, through the woods and along the road. Steps have been taken to capture

The New York Times of Friday thus alludes to the State prisoner, the Hon. Mr. Faulkner:

A number of distinguished gentlemen called upon Mr. Faulkner to-day, among them Mr. Corcoran, the buker, who expressed the warmest sympathy with what he was pleased to call the political persecu tions of the ex-Minister.

Mr. Waucup, conductor on the In dianapolis and Jeffersonville railroad was seriously injured on Saturday last, his head coming in contact with a bridge below Columbus. At last accounts Mr. Waucup was lying in a critical condition.

The 18th Indiana Regiment left Indianapolis Sunday, over the Terre Haute railroad for the seat of war in Missouri.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION .- A brakes man on the Pennsylvania Railroad, named f, having been injured by a collision. ch he claimed was the result of gross egligence on the part of one of the company's engineers, brought a suit for damages, and got a verdict for \$5,775. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and, after careful examination of the case, that Court reversed the decision of the Court below. The grounds of the reversal are thus summed up:

"Au employer is not necessarily respon-sible to his employee for injury arising from the negligence of his fellow-servant. But the negligence of his fellow-servant. But if he knowingly keep in his employ a rash, careless, and incompetent servant, and injury is thereby caused to another servant, the employer is responsible for the damage. If, however, the habitual carelessness or incompetency of the employee be known to a fellow employee who remains in the service, without giving notice thereof to the employer, and receives an injury therefrom, the employer is not responsible. from, the employer is not responsible. Character for care, skill and truth, must alike be proved by evidence of general rep-utation, not of special acts."

### [Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] Letter from Elizabetatown.

ELIZABETHTOWN. KY., Aug. 15, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: The Louisville
Journal of the 12th inst., contains this par-

agraph:
"Those who would have Kentuckians resist the collection of United States taxes are the most pestilent of DISUNIONISTS." In the recent canvass in this county for the Legislature, Dr. B. R. Young, the Union candidate, took the same view of this subit finding it would beat him, on the eighth day he whirled over and came out against paying the tax, and flually said, in some six or seven speeches, that he would advise "Kentuckians to resist," with arms if necessary, "the collection of the United States taxes." He, then, according to the Journal, "is the most postilent of Disunionists." Alas! who thought old Hardin was beating Cofer, a neutrality man, with "a most pes-tilent Disunionist;" but so it is, says the Journal. How much do we owe the Journal for th's one candid admission, and what will it take to tell us now, on second thought, what it thinks of its representa-

### Northeast Missouri.

The steamboat Jeanie Deans, which are rived on Saturday morning, brought a re-port from Canton, on the authority of a let-ter to Col. Bissel, that Gen. Harris had uni-ted with Martin Green, making their joint forces from three to five thousand. Col. Moore, of the Union troeps, was at Memphis. Scotland county, with but fifteen hundred men, and unless soon reinforced it was feared that his whole command would be captured. We learn from the Bloomfield Clarion that about four hundred troops. troops marched down from Davis and neighboring counties in Iowa, on Tuesday, to go to the assistance of Col. Moore, and similar movements have been going on elsewhere.— [St. Louis Republican, Sun-

### More Bank Robberies.

The St. Louis News, of Saturday, thus chronicles another Lincoln stealing feat: SEIZURE OF MONEY AT STE. GENEVIEVE. We understand that the coin in the Branch of the Merchants' Bank at Ste. Genevieve (58,650,) was seized yesterday morning by Maj. McDonald, with three companies of troops, by order of Gen. Fremont, and brought to this city, and de-posited in the Assistant Treasurer's office.

A ZOUAVE'S OPINION OF SOUTHERN FIGHTING—One of the Lincoln soldiers, who left Virginia's shore, on Sunday night week, to return to it no more, on being asked if he still thought the Southercers could'nt fight, answered, No Sir, they don't fight; I've seen fighting in Europe, in Mexico, and in the United States, but if neversary any fighting like that of the rope, in Mexico, and in the United States, but if neversaw any fighting like that of the Rebels. They don't fight—they just come down like hell upon you. Talk about subduing them! You might as well put hell in duing them and attempt to run against that.

NAVY MOVEMENTS .- The United States chartered store ship National Guard sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, for the Florida division of the blockade fleet, to stay ultimately at Fort Pickens. She took a very large cargo of all sorts of necessaries, including coal, rigging mate-rials, ordinance stores, &c. No soldiers or sailors except her own crew were on board. The National Guard is fully armed and well able to protect herself, having no less than six formidable guas on deck.—
[N. Y. World, 16th.

held as a prisoner in Richmond, was visited a few days ago by Messrs. Keitt, Bocock, and Pryor, who informed him that they called on an errard of mercy, and were desirous of doing something to better his condition, provided it did not conflict with the military regulations. It is related that the earnestness of these gentlemen in their proposal, and their forgetfulness of present feuds, made a grateful impression on the mind of Mr. Ely.—[National Intelligencer (Administration.)

ECCENTRIC SUICIDE.—Heary Rock committed suicide in an excentric manner, at Proviso, Ill., last week. He actually prepared a rude box, intended by him as a coffin, and getting into it, attempted to shoot himself with a pistol. Inflicting by into means only a slight scalp wound, he next got out, constructed a notse which he fastened to a projection from a fence a few feet over his head, in such a manner that he managed, by throwing himself upon the noose, to dislocate his neck and strangle himself, and was so found dead, reclining in his own coffin. ECCENTRIC SUICIDE.—Henry Rock com-

It affords us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following able and patriotic letter from the pen of W. A. Dudley, Esq., a leading citizen of Lexington, and an influential member of the Union party. In these times of "encompassing peril," when we are rapidly drifting into the fearful vortex of civil war, the letter of Mr. Dudley comes to us as a barbinger of peace. Surely our people have nothing to gain in inaugurating civil war, with all its attendant horrors, in our midst.

We trust that every citizen of Kentucky will read the letter of Mr. Dudley. Let us endeavor to re-establish the era of good feeling, and whatever else may be done let not the people of Kentucky array themselves in hostility to each other.

Mr. Dudley is a Union man, active and zealous, but he is opposed to Kentucky abandoning her present peaceful position, as are thousands of others belonging to

that party. We subjoin the letter of Mr. Dudley:

LEXINGTON, August 12, 1861.

LEXINGTON, August 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—As we are all equally interested in the preservation of our beloved Commonwealth (now threatened with so many dangers,) every citizen may properly ask a hearing for his views.

We have within ninety days passed through three most exciting elections. In each canvass the Union party advocated the policy of NEUTRALITY. The word was probably ill chosen, for a technical neutrality was of course wholly inconsistent with our obliof course wholly inconsistent with our obli igation to the eneral government, and its adoption would have been simply Secession under another name. But our position was anomalous, and there was no other word in the language which more clearly defined the policy intended to be pursued. That policy as expressed in the resolutions of our Legislature and the addresses of our candidates, involved simply a refusal to em-bark the resources of the State actively in the war, and a determination to prevent if possible, her soil from being made the theatre of military operations. Upon this platform the Union party were successful, by overwhelming majorities, and the legis-lative power of the State is now entirely in

their hands.

Had any other platform been adopted, it is perfectly clear to all who are acquainted with the feelings of our people, that we should long since have been swept into the

vortex of Secession.

Having ob ained all that we desired—and having wrung even from our opponents a tardy and reluctant approval of our course, so that at last a haven appeared in which our distracted people might rest and become again united, it is amazing that there should now appear among some of our friends a disposition to abanon the principle which has given as the vistery and is

ciple which has given us the victory and is so promising of peace.

In my humble sphere I have been among the most active and warmest supporters of the Union party, and, still ardently solicitous for its continued success, am opposed to any change whatever in its policy. posed to any change whatever in its policy. For in the first place, a repudiation of the principle upon which we have attained office and power, is in itself dishonorable. Even if promising advantage to our cause, that objection should be sufficient. On the other hand such a course is pregnant with dauger. A retention of public confidence is absolutely necessary to our success, and that confidence will never be continued to those who have proved themselves in wor. those who have proved themselves unwor thy.
In the second place, there is no reason

for any such change. When our policy was first announced, it was met with the sneers of our opponents; at home and abroad our position was denounced as wholabroad our position was denounced as wholly untenable. Yet for the past three months, during which every other State has swarmed with soldiers hastening to the conflict, Kentucky has remained at peace without one hostile foot upon her soil. Experience has demonstrated our neutrality to be practicable—and it is now certain to be respected by the belligerents so long as we shall respect it ourselves. Three months since, apprechanging were enteras we shall respect it ourselves. Three months since, apprehensions were entertained of an attempt to drive Kentucky from the Union by force and fraud. These from the Union by force and fraud. These will answer to the contrary at their peril."

It is to be hoped that before Parliament. ject that the Journal takes in the above apprehension have vanished with the recent elections, and the peace of the State is for the moment secure. Why imperil it

for the moment secure. Why imperil it once more by abandoning the policy which has secured it?

In the third place, the policy of neutrality is the wisest and best, and most puriotic for the people of Kentucky. They have unformly denied the right of seccession when claimed by the Southern politicians. They have denied the existance of any sufficient cause for revolution on the part of the South. They therefore necesarily condemn the action of the Southern States in rebelling against the authority of the General Government. Had the proper measures been taken by the government to crush that rebellion when first threatened by South Carolina, those measures would have met the almost universal approval of our people. But the movement was suffered to progress until every vestage of a Union party was swept from the Cotton States. Conciliation and compromise were then attempted, and these failed, through the perversed obstinacy of Northern Representatives. the perversed obstinacy of Northern Representatives, who prefered the continued success of their party to the safety of the country. Still the Border States stood firm, till the Sumpter affair, followed by the unwise prolamation of the President, drove four more States from the Union.

four more States from the Union. Thus was rendered hopeless a reconstruction of the Union by force—and nothing remained to be expected, but the exhaustion of the blood and treasure of both sections in a profitless war.

By one people therefore the North as

By our people, therefore, the North as well as the South is held responsible for

this war.

A deep distrust of the party in possession of the Government prevades every portion of our State. The war itself is odious to us, as a war among brethren, in which both parties are in fault, and as offering to us no rational hope of effecting the objects for which it purports to have been undertaken. In such a contest we feel that we have a right to say we will not engage.

Moreover, a very great division of sentiment prevails among ourselves. Fifty

Moreover, a very great division of sentiment prevails among ourselves. Fifty thousand voters of the State are in favor of at once joining the Southern movement. The remaing hundred thousand are yet in favor of the Union; but of these not twenty thousand believe in the practicability of its restoration by force. If it is attempted to embark our State into active hostilities upon either side, new combinations will be at once formed. If the effort is made by the Union party, it will at once loose the support of those who have advocated neutrality upon principle and not as a mere stepping-stone to power. What their stepping-stone to power. What their number may be it is of course impossible to say—that it is far from contemptible, may be learned from the fact that a mere may be learned from the fact that a finere suspicion of such a change of policy by the Union party was sufficient to reduce our majority in this Congressional district, one thousand votes between the June and the August elections.

But by whomsoever the attempt is made, it will at once he resisted by the expectation.

it will at once be resisted by the opposite party, and civil war inaugurated among ourselves. Our condition will then be infinitely worse than that of any other State. Virginia invaded by one hundred thousand men will be comparatively blest, for the arms of all her sons will be raised to strike less than six formidable guns on deck.

[N. Y. World, 16th.

COMMENDABLE COURTESIES.—We learn from the Southern journals that the Hon.

Mr. Ely, the member of Congress captured near the battle field of Manassas, and now held as a prisoner in Richmond, was visited a few days ago by Messrs. Keitt, Bocock, and Pryor, who informed him that they

In my opinion therefore, every argument urges us to remain where we are—to wait the progress of events—to do no act inconsistent with our relations to the General Government, further than a refusal to engage in this war may be construed to be so; to demand of all sides that our position shall be respected: that no troops tion shall be respected; that no troops shall be quartered in Kentucky, unless by the assent of her authorities, as at New-port; and that if any should now be within her borders, that they be removed without

Communication of W. A. Dudley, the friends of the Union in the State. If there are gentlemen in the State who desire to enlist in the Federal armies, we have no objection to their doing so, but we do not wish to see encompments of such troops among us. There is nothing in our condi-tion to require their presence here, and it will be productive of unalloyed mischief— of heart-burnings and discontent among our own friends not less than our oppo-nents.

ments.

We have now before us an opportunity for conciliating the latter by simply adhering to the position which we have voluntarily adopted. We have seen the fatal results which flow from the neglect of such occasions, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will not be neglected until the occasions, and it is sincerely to be noped that it will not be neglected until the omission shall be repented in more than sackcloth and ashes—in tears and blood. In the views thus presented there has been no attempt at elaboration. Hastily put together, without consulting any one, I believe them to be just and well founded, and trust they may meet with your con currence. I will at once prepare a memo rial to the Legislature in accordance with their tenor, and will endeavor to procure for it the signature of every citizen of our County who agrees with me.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
W. A. DUDLEY.

### Another Doomed City.

The Delaware Gazette, a supporter of the Lincoln Administration, thus refers to the city of Wilmington, in that State: No city in the Middle States had fairer prospects one year ago than Wilmington.
The Abolition fanatics have, however, destroyed the brilliant prospects that loomed stroyed the britiant prospects that foomed up so forcibly before her artizens and manufacturers. That the trade of Wilmington was nearly all dependent upon the South few can doubt. The denial to the South of their equal rights in the Territories, and the threats to circumscribe the Southern States with a cordon of free States, and ultimetally arms and free the claves by the timately arm and free the slaves, by the fanatics, forced eleven States to withdraw from the Union; and with their withdrawal has gone much of the trade of Wilming ton, and we fear our prospects in the future for prosperity is sadly ruined. We have been told that a Republican po-

litical leader has been heard to say that were that party to put candidates in the field new, and run them upon the Chicago platform, they could not receive three hundred votes in the city; and yet the public sentiment of Wilmington is held by mere mob threats to sustain the war policy of that policy has emptied nearly all of our workshops and factories. Were Wilmington permitted to enjoy her due share of the trade of the South to which she is entitled as the chief city in a Southern State, she would in a few years become so valuable to would in a few years become so valuable to the farmers of the adjacent country that their lands would double and treble in value. The Northern cities are determined to hold the Southern trade or force it to cross the Atlantic. They would prefer to see Liverpool and Manchester flourish rather than Baltimore and Wilmington rise to respectable metropolitan dimensions.

### Loaning Money to the United States. [From the London Times (City Article.]

The annexed communication relates to the possibility of an attempt being made to raise a portion of the proposed American civil war loan in this country. It is not to be supposed, however, that any houses of influence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation, fraught, as it would be, with every element of danger to the subscribers as well as to our friendly the subscribers as well as to our friendly relations with the Union whenever it shall be rehabilitated by the return, either compulsory or voluntary, of the Southern

Sir: Recent advices from America leave no doubt that an attempt will shortly be made to induce British capitalists to par-ticipate in the monster loan which the Northern belligerents have resolved to raise

for the prosecution of the civil war. The question arises, will not every British subject who may take part in this loan be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to General. all the pains and penalties se forth in Her Majesty's proclamation of the 13th of May last, wherein all her subjects are warned "to observe a strict neutrality in and during separates, the Premier will make known whether it is the intention of the Government to enforce "strict neutrality," and i so, whether the law officers of the Crown will be instructed to prosecute all offend ers who may supply either belligerent with the "sinews of war." I am, &c.,

NEUTRALITY.

LOMBARD STREET, July 30.

### Court Martial of Col. Miles-Rebel Signal Lights—Gen. Heintzelman-Batteries on the Potamac. ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 15.

The trial, by courtmartial, of Col. Miles, charged with unofficer-like conduct on Centerville Heights, on the day of the battle at Bull Run, is still progressing, the court being held in the City Council chamber.— The witnesses on the part of the prosecu-tion are not half through. The counsel for Col. Richardson, the complainant, is Lieu-tenant Ceolnel Lardner, of Detroit, and for Col. Miles. Revedy Johnson, of Baltimore. Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock the rebel signal lights were plainly seen from here in the direction of Fairfax Court House. They were visible for near-

ly an hour.

Gen. Heintzelman paid a visit to Alexandria to-day for the first time since the battle of Bull Run. He is recovering slowly from the wound he received at that time, but hopes soon to assume the command of his britand.

his brigade.

A scouting party of twenty Rebel cavalry were seen yesterday, six miles from here, in the direction of Mount Vernon.

Information, thought to be reliable, has been received here that rebel batteries are being erected at White House Point, and also at Ouantico, ten miles this side of also at Quantico, ten miles this side of Acquia creek. The steamer Pawnee sud-denly steamed up last night, and went down the river to make a thorough recon-

The report that the small pox is raging to a fearful extent at Manassas Junction is credited here by Secessionists, and also by those in military authority.—[Philadelphia Press, 16th.

How They treat Prisoners of War at THE NORTH.—We have on several occa-sions alluded to the manner in which Southern men, who fall into the hands of Southern men, who fall into the hands of the enemy, are treated, and have as often urged the doctrine of retaliation. We now call the attention of our authorities to a brief statement of facts, in relation to an officer of the Confederate Navy. Actirg Licatenant A. G. Hudgins, of the Confederate steamer "Sumter," has been confined in the "Tombs," New York, in a cell nine feet long. Licut. Hudgins was the first midshipman from Virginia who resigned from the U. S. Naval Academy on the 4th of March. He immediately went South and offered his services to Secretary Mallory, who promptly commissioned him in the Confederate service, Ordered to report in New Orleans, he ran the blockade of the Brooklyn on the 30th June. Being sent in charge of one of the prizes captur sent in charge of one of the prizes captur-ed by the "Sumter," he, himself, with prize crew, was taken by one of the U. S. steamere, and has been incarcerated in a felon's ce'l since the 22d of July. He is a regular commissioned officer of the C.S. Navy, and our Government should demand his release or exchange, in defalt of which, double punishment should be inflicted upon those now in our hands. It is high time that the enemy were made to know that we have the power and the will to retaliate. It is understood that the Confederate Government has the matter under consideration.
The facts in the above statement are vouched for.—[Richmond Dispatch.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ON THE WAR-THE CANADIAN PRESS ON THE WAR—
The Montreal Herald of the 9th inst., says:
There is a rumor that the British fleet
has leit Halifax for the purpose of breaking the Southern blockade. It is probable
that the purpose is only the general one of
protecting British iterests, which demand
that free access shall be had to the important Southern ports, so long as they are
not blockaded in a mainer deemed legal
according to the international law.

Bearing on the same point, is another
statement in the Quebec Chronicle, of the
6th instant, which says:

### Bi Gelegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

Southerners Going Into Maryland

CLOSING THE POTOMAC

McCLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

ALARM IN WASHINGTON!

Southrons Still Closing on the Capital.

More Troops Ordered There.

More Prizes by the Jeff. Davis. LATER FROM EUROPE.

Effect of the Manassas News.

THE LONDON PRESS.

France Favors the South

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- The statement made several days ago that the Confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, with a view of enter-ing Maryland and supporting the revolu-tionary spirit there with designs on Wash-ington, is now made with an increased assurance of its truth, and such evidences as cannot be disregarded. With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise, in connection with this subject, the Administration has just issued the following important order. A prompt response, it is not doubted, will be given at once seeming the Cavital against invasion. once, securing the Capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country of the earnest-ness of the Government in the protection of the general welfare:

Washington, August 19, 1861. All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this Department in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and of Michigan, will take notice of and conform to the General Orders this day directed to the Governors of the States above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of—

To the Governor of the State of—
By direction of the President of the United States you are urgently reque: tel to forward or cause to be forwarded to the city of Washington all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments at the expense of the United States Government that may be enrolled in your State, and all clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments, shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding General. To the Governor of the State of-

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON. Secretary of War.

Secretary of War.

All the Military Departments of the States of Delaware. Maryland, and portions of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand department under command of General McCleilau. Major Generals Dix and Banks are thus

Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.
The State Department has issued notice

that until further notice no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport issued by the Secretary of State, nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from his own govern-ment countersigned by such minister or

consul.

This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

All the talk about direct attacks on Washington are mere feints to cover Davis' real purpose, which is the closing of the lower Potomac, and throwing a strong army across the river into Mary and Charles counties, both of which are Secession. This done, they will march on Anapolis, counting on a formidable rising of Maryland Secessionists for the investment of Washington.

The minimum standard for the regular [Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

The minimum standard for the regular army has been reduced to five feet three

[Special to the New York Times.] [Special to the New York Times.]

A heavy seizure of goods for the Rebels was made at Annapolis Junction to-day.—
The goods were bought in Baltimore for Richmond dealers. A draft for \$4,975 was sent to pay for them. The teams and wagons were also seized, and a number of letters to Rebel officers.

The steamer Freeborn to-day shelled the woods near Mathias' Point, from whence the Rebels fired on the Resolute's boat, and cleaned the woods out, rendering them

and cleaned the woods out, rendering them untenable for a time at least.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.] An attack on Washington is looked for by many of the best informed officers.— The Rebels have advanced their lines and are in force within a short distance of the river and are gathering means of transporriver and are gathering means of transpor-tation. They have large encampments this side of Fairfax, but probably the bulk of the advance corps is on the upper Potomac. The Navy Department has advices that Commander Porter, of the St. Marys, of the Pacific squadron, whose letter avowing rebel sympathy to his father in Virginia, found its way to Washington, is in irors, according to orders, and will be sent here soon.

Secretary Welles expresses himself in favor of closing the Southern ports by pro-clamation at once. We have the highest authority for saying that not one of the Governments of Europe has remonstrated against the closing of the Rebel ports.

[From the Washington Cor. N. Y. World.] There are no authenticated accounts of

There are no authenticated accounts of the movements of Rebels in this vicinity. Until Government scouts bring in more decisive reports there need be no fears of a direct attack on Washington.

The enemy's batteries down the river are assuming formidable proportions, and if they succeed in closing the navigation of the Potomac, it will be hard to prevent them crossing into Maryland.

The report of the death of Boteler, late Representative in Congress from Virginia, is incorrect. It was his son who was wounded at Bull Run, and died of lock-jaw. Mr. Boteler, himself, it is stated, has been arrested. The reason is said to be that Boteler was with the armed band who seized Harper's Ferry armory, on the 18th April last.

[Special to the New York Times.] Faulker's place of imprisonment will be changed to Fort Hamilton, New York. He will not be examined until the evidence upon which he was arrested is used to se-cure the arrest of others implicated with

Reconnoisance and close observations indicate that the rebels are closing in on our

dicate that the rebeis are closing in on our lines.

The city is full of secession rumors to-day. We have various accounts of the rapid and near approach of from 170,000 to 200,000 rebels under Beauregard, Lee, Johnston and Jeff. Davis, but all agree that they are coming immediately down upon Washington. Our military gentlemen do not seem to be alarmed.

The startling announcement made recently that England and France had found an allegiance with a view to combined action on American affairs was untrue, but the facts are true that three weeks ago M. Thouvenal, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmit ted a note to the English Government,

proposing that the two Cabinets come to close understanding with respect to the United States. To this note the English Cabinet sent a message asking for a more

explicit statement. The reply received was a proposition that England should unite with France for the purpose of procuring in the autumn a supply of cotton and tobacco from the Lighted States.

Supply of cot United States. The English Government then responded that it could enter into no such arrange-

### Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- The London Times editorially says the victory was a complete one. The Union army lost all their mili-tary honor, and wishes it could find something in it to congratulate either victors or vanquished upon, but sees nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of

both combatants.

The N. Y. Daily News denounces the Times' criticism, but says nothing happened which was not anticipated as possible. All journals think the event has closed the door of compromise and must embit

the door of compromise and hade ter and prolong the struggle.

A Paris leter says the success of the Southerners powerfully operated on the Parisian opinion in favor of the Secession-

Parliament closed on the 6th inst. The Queen's speech was read. It says, our for-eign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and trusts there is no danger of the peace of Europe. She says, of American affairs, that she has determined, in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending

The Danish Government granted im-Atlantic Telegraph, by extending the time till 1874, and returning the Caution money.

### From Boston.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The schooner Windward, from Turk's Island, August 1st, arrived at Holmes' Hole on the 27th. The Windward was captured by the Jeff. Davis on the 4th.

The next day the Jeff. Davis captured the brig Santa Claus, of Eastport, loaded with sugar and molasses, and bound from Porto Rico to Boston.

The Jeff. Davis then put on board the Windward? Windward 22 men taken from various vessels previously captured, and let them go.

The bark Alvarado, from Capetown for
Bosion, has also been captured by the Jeff.

From Lacrosse. Lacrosse, Aug. 19.—Last night the steamer Key City collided with a circus steamer 40 miles below here, and krocked the cage containing the trained rhinoceros overboard. The cage sunk immediately. The rhinoceros was valued at \$20,000. Neither boat injured.

From New York. New York, Aug. 19.—There are now 48 regiments forming in this city. Full and complete regiments will doubtless now be

The schooner Hannibal, from St. Thomas reports that the privateer Sumpter has been captured by one of our men-of-war and ta-ken back to Cuerco. Doubtful.

forwarded as rapidly as possible. The city can probably send 15,000 men in a few

### From Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—There are

now three skeleton regiments in this city. Philadelphia will be able to send an army of 9,000 or 10,000 men. From Fortress Monroe.

# FORTRESS MONROE, Ang. 18.—Gen. Wool assumed command at Old Point this morn-

Heavy firing was heard this morning at Willoughby Point. River and Weather.

PITTSBUBG, Aug, 19, M.—River falling, with 4 feet 9 inches by pier mark. Weather CINCINNATI, Aug. 19, M.-River risen feet 8 inches since Saturday, now 19 feet in channel. Has been raining the last 4 hours.

Thermometer 75. Latest News on Fourth Page.

# Special Notices.

Beautifully Clear!

Pure and White!

WHAT? Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, n natter how unsightly it was before. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere. WM. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement. jy10 deod&weow3 E A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Ni-

## trade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remembe

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer tifled under his hand to be free from deleterious ingredients, as well as a splendid dye, instant neous in its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 As or House, New York. Sola everywhere, and ap-

plied by all Hair Dressers. WEB-STER'S GALLERY, PHOTOGRAPES IVORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZE GRAPHS

### 475 NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad after W. F ARRIS, Agent. SEE THE LABEL

### On the Top of each Bottle of Heimstreet's Inimitable HAIR RESTORATIVE.

W. E. HAGAN & CO. Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name indicates, entirely "INIM-TABLE" as far as its power to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the color of youth, (no matter how grey it may be), is concerned.

Has the Signatures of the Proprietors.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE

BUT HEIMSTREET'S,
It is the original, the only reliable, and the cheapest.—If See the following testimony:

The State of the following testimony:

JACKSON, MISS., May 29, 1860.

W. R. Mernin, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

Dran Sin:—The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfact on, Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Heimstreet's Intimitable Hair Restorative. That it far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried for Restoring the Hair of the bald and grey to its original luxuriance and beauty.

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. Hagan & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satissaction in every case.

Respectivity yours.

J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist, It is unequaled for producing

It is unequaled for producing A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR. Soid everywhere-Price 50c and \$1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE INNRODUCING TESTIMONIALS, Altho' we have very many of them, FOR THE MAGNOLIA BALM:

For when the Face is covered with unsightly Pimples or Blotches, the sufferer cares only to be directed to use some safe and reliable remedy. THE MAGNOLIA BALM WILL CURE
THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES

THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES
IN A SINGLE WEEK.

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle might be drank without harm. Physicians look with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has here-tofore been thought absolutely necessary to use preparations of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the Macsolut Balk contains neither. It is the most elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and Fancy Goods Dealers.

\*\*EP\*\* Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Bold in Louisville by \*\*\* The AMERICAN AND LED.

Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER WILSON, PETER & CO.,

# Musselman & Son. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS

# NATIONAL HOTEL,



# T. A. HARROW, Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY

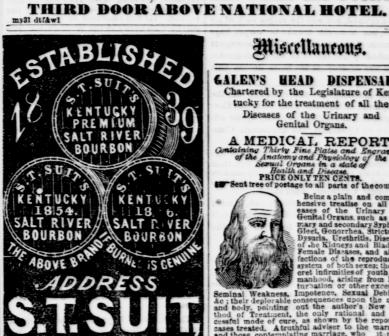
THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF the city, convenient to the Railroad, Telegrap and Express Offices, the Banks, Post-Office, and places of amusement, and within one square of the principal Steamboat Landing.

The House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the Summer business, and is in better condition now than it was ever before, and to the traveling community, and persons validing the city for business or pleasure, offers every inducement for patronage. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

TERMS, \$150 PER DAY.

OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

J. MASON & CO., 497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOUR**TH.** 



# SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES KENTUCKY.

Cloud Hotel, Second and Jefferson streets. JAMES & VAN LYONS,

(FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.) THE undersigned would respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally, that they have removed to this old and well-known stand southeast carner of Second and Jefferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old customers and as many rew ones as may favor them with their patronage. Term to suit the times.

# DR. HALL'S MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital Des Veneriens, Paris, Wherethose afflicted with any form of Private Disease can re-

Wherethose afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure. vis: Sphills, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Udcers, Tumors, Oancers, Secondary and Constitutional Sphills. Disease of the Kidners. &c. By this system it is proved that the venercal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cures are constantly being affected at this infirmary.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE—Dr. H devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit, which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasure of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

DR. HALL'S A. MERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—VDR. A. C. D. C. D DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—NO article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has ever yet been introduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Menstral Obstruction, Irregularities, &c., as a sure and saferemedy. Priceper mail® and one postage stamp.

Patients Hving at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of, their disease and inclosing a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

From Office No. 115 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. febül däwtf

ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, ROTEC-TED BY LEVERS, AND NEAR THA MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE

HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE
FOR NEGROES—TO-WIT:

INST TRACT—Of 1,800 acres, on Alligator Bayou, three miles from Missi sippi river, back
of Walnut Bend, in Crittenden county, below Mem
phis; 200 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT—1,100 acres, on the line o
Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew county.

THIRD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge
and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippi river, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

PAULETH TRACT—1,000 acres, on Old Town Old Town sissippi river, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1.000 acres. on Old Town
Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river,
20 acres cleared, 400 acres deadened six years,
with all necessary buildings.

FIFTH TRACT—1.900 acres, on Old Town Ridge
and Lake, four miles from Mississippi river; 400
acres in high state of cultivation, 700 acres old
deadening, with No. I Dwelling and Plantation
buildings.

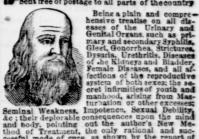
PROCLAMATION. ALL persons residing within the city limits, owning or having dogs in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their preasses until the ist of September, 185°, under the penalty of \$20 fer refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

MAYON'S OFFICE, July 18, 1861, 1925 day

# Miscellaneous.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY. Chartered by the Legislature of Ken tucky for the treatment of all the Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.

A MEDICAL REPORT,
ntaining Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the
Second Organs in a state of
Health and Disease.
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.
There is no postage to all parts of the country



and those contemplating marriage, who literally doubts of their physical condition. Section any address in a scaled wapper on the receipt of TEM CENTS, or fifteen copies to the receipt of TEM CENTS, or fifteen copies for the receipt of TEM CENTS, or fifteen copies for the receipt of TEM CENTS, or fifteen copies for the section of the receipt of TEM CENTS, and fitted with any section of the receipt of the rec

TWO MILE HEATS! 

Conducted on the European Plan, For the Cure of all Private Diseas Those afflicted with any disease of a PRIVATE NATURE, who would cape the imposition of ignorant quacks, I should 'not fall to read 'NP. GATES' PRIVATE MANDICAL TRANSIS ON SELUCIAL DISEASES, I are wand revised edition of one hundred pages, handsomely illustrated with plates and engravings representing the grant possence of their passions, have eminal weakness, imposence of their passions, have produced seminal weakness, or a debility in advance of their passions, have produced seminal weakness, or a debility in advance of their presence of their passions, have produced seminal weakness, or a debility in advance of their presence of their passions, have produced seminal weakness, or a debility in advance of their presence of

weakness, or a debility in advance of their greats, may be restored to their former health at vigor by making immediate application.

TO THE LADIES—Dr. Gates is agent for M. LACEAUX'S FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS By their use, those who, from any cause, wish to limit the number of their offsrprings, can do so without danger to health or constitution, Price, by mail, 22 and two postage stamps.

Also for MAD. CAPRAU'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS—A safe and effectual remedy for irregularities, Obstructions, &c. Price, by mail, \$1 and >1 postage Stamps. ice, Obstructions, ac. resources of the decay of the control of th cing passassion, as they are sure to produce MB-ARMAGE.

To persons at a distance, who wish to be cured as home, we will, on the receipt of a brief statement of their case, send a list of such questions as we would ask on a personal interview, and on receipt of the list filled out, we will forward medicines particulary adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the country, with full directions for use.

Consultation may be held from 3 A. M. to 9 P. M. (or Sunday from 8 to 11 A. M.) at his office, Northeast corner of Third and Markett rects. Private entrance on Third street, Louisville Ky.

13 The above business with breaster be conducted under the name and style of DR. H. G. MILLER & OO., to whom all orders and letters should be addressed. Dr. GATES can, as heretofore, be consided personally, during business hours, on all diseases on which his book treats.

23 Secrecy inviolable! Don't forget the name and place. Address

MOORE'S

MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Market street, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY.

A LADY, with Southern feelings, capal teaching Latin, will hear of a good sit by applying to Gen. O. PEPPER, Versailles, Vord Ce Laby, Ey.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PROPRIETORS, One Dollar.

13 "GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY is the only institution of its kind in the United States that has been recognized by judicial arthority. Charter perpetual. been recognized by January Bernettal Orrion.—No. 314 FIFTH STREET, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

All letters for Books or Medicines should be directed to DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY, rected to Louisville. Ex. times.
The "ST. CLOUD" is centrally located, being with a two squares of the Post-office, Custom-house and L. & F. R. R. Depot, and the proprietors flatter themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel."

JAS. & VAN LYONS, Louisville. Ky.

Louisville. Ky.

Will please direct to "NASHVILLE, TENN... IN

CARE OF LOUISVILLE COUPIES COMPANY." WOODLAWN RACE COURSE, &

Sweepstake for Trotting Stallions-Any Age!

TWO OR MORE TO MAKE A RACE. All Stallions entering in this Race must be owned and must have made a season in Jefferson county. Race to come off Fall, 1861.

Persons wishing to enter, address W. E. MILTON, Secretary. Lou'sville, August, 1861. LOUISVILLE Private Medical Dispensary,

TEACHER WANTED.

Hon. James P. Bates will address the people of this city to-night, at Concert Hail. Mr. Bates is one of the ablest speakers in the State, and we trust there may be a large turn out to hear him.

NICE BUSINESS .- Yesterday two gentlemen, merchants from Franklin, Simpson county, Ky., came to this city to purchase dry goods and groceries to carry on their legitimate trade. Before making their purchases they applied to Mr. Cotton, the collector of this port, for a permit, which he said he could not give unless they went to the extra expense of returning to Franklin to get a letter of recommendation from one Marcus Whitesides, a notorious gambler, who is employed as a Lincoln spy in that County. The gentlemen making the application were strong Union men, and the goods they wished to ship not contraband. It is a nice piece of business when Kentuckians are not permitted to earry goods from one part of the State

"PAPER SHOT."-Lincoln is fearful of the power of the press, and hence his minions, wherever they have the power, are suppressing such newspapers as have the boldness, manliness, and independence to expose his high-handed usurpations of power, and his numberless violations of the Constitution. The President evidently fears "paper shots." It was not so with CROMWELL. He said: "IF MY GOVERN-MENT WAS MADE TO STAND IT HAS NOTHING TO FEAR FROM PAPER SHOT." He said true, "No good government will ever be battered by paper shot."

But, if Lincoln is so apprehensive of PA-PER SHOT, what will become of him when his minions feel the leaden shots of the Confederate soldiers under Beauregard, Lee, and Johnston.

The statement on the authority of a Tennessean in the Journal of yesterday, relative to the searching at the Tennessee line of every trunk, carpet sack and basket belonging to passengers on the cars last Saturday morning, is of a piece with the other roorbacks published in that paper touching Confederate outrages.

We are informed by a citizen who was on the Saturday's train that his trunk was not even opened, nor was the carpet sack of his wife, nor were the trunks or carpet bags of more than one in ten of the passengers touched by the officer of the Confederates who was on duty at the State line on that day.

Speaking of the stoppage of the shipment of Lincoln guns over the Covington and Lexington Railroad, by the citizens of Cynthiana, the Cincinnati Commercial says:

Suppose Government should guard the bridges along that line of road, and then arm some platform cars with six-pounders leaded with grape and cannister, and "go through" Cynthiana, what then?

Why, seize them, of course, and, if need be, thousands of true Kentuckians will rush to their assistance to drive back the invader from our soil.

SPECIE SEIZED .- The Clarksville Chronicle says nine thousand dollars in silver, destined to some point out of the Southern Confederacy, was intercepted at the State line, on the train going from Nashwille to Louisville last Monday evening .-The treasure was brought down to Clarksville to await an investigation of the matter of ownership and destination. This is the "robbery" about which the Journal has raised so much false clamor.

CRUSHING THE REBELLION .- The Abolition papers and their allies are talking about a million and a half of men to "crush out the rebellion before Christmas." Can any of that grand army tell how many more men it will take to keep it crushed out after Christmas? Are they asses enough to think the Rebels will stay crushed, or that they will lie down quietly in submission?

FEDERAL LOSSES AT SPRINGFIELD .- We conversed with a gentleman from St. Louis last evening, who informs us that he ascertained from the officers, and men in the Iowa regiment, who were in the battle of Springfield, that they lost one hundred and fifty in the fight. They also asserted that fully one thousand were left on the field of battle.

A Lincoln recruiting officer, an exlawyer, came very near meeting his just reward on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday. He was first protected by a gentleman of this city, and subsequently took refuge in the ladies' car.

If you want a superior picture of Davis or Beauregard, go to the Bee Hive Gallery. Persons ordering from a distance can have them mailed to them at 50 or 75 cents each. au20 d1\*

Charlie, of the United States Hotel Bar, sets green turtle soup this morning.

Brilliant Achievement - Probable Capture of 1,700 Hessians.

Special Dispatch to the Lynchburg Republican

RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1861.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1861.

Gen. Evans, with the 17th and 18th Mississippi regiments, the 8th Virginia, and the Richmond Howitzers, passed Leesburg Tuesday morning, in pursuit of 1,700 of Banks' division, who have been depredating on this side of the Potomac.

The enemy were probably captured, as the Potomac was greatly swollen, preventing their escape to the other side.

LATER.

LATER. The above movement of Gen. Evans is fully confirmed by passengers who arrived late yesterday evening by the Orange train, from whom also we learn the following ad-

ditional particlars:

Gen. Evans reached Lovettsville, two or
three miles from Leesburg, and about one
mile from the Potomac, Tuesday night,
when, by a skillful manævre, he succeeded in completely surrounding the force of the enemy, consisting of two regiments of Gen. Banks' division, about seventeen hun-dred strong. A demand was then made by Gen. Evans for the surrender of the whole force, but the lenemy refused to comply, and on Wednesday morning, at an early hour, a battle was fought, which resulted in the killing of about two hundred and fifly of the enemy, and a loss of about fitty killed and wounded on our side. The remaining force of the enemy between remaining force of the enemy, between 1,400 and 1,500 men, then unconditionally surrendered themselves, together with all

Prisoners from Virginia-Reinforce-ments for General Fremont.

Special to Cincinnati Gazette.] COLUMBUS, Aug. 18. Columbus, Aug. 18.

Capt. Way, of the 25th Ohio Regiment, arrived here this morning with 23 Virginians on parole, who are en route for New York, under orders from Gen. Rosecrans. Among them is a former law partner of Letcher, named Curry.

Capt. Fletcher, of the Fifth O, V. M., also arrived with two prisoners of war, who were sent to Camp Chase.

The movement of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment has been postponed till Tuerday morning. The artillery and cavalry leave to-morrow at 8 A. M., via Cincinnati, for Fremont's command.

LETTER FROM CAMP BOONE.

False Reports Refuted-Satisfaction of the Troops, &c.

[Special Correspondence Louisville Courier CAMP BOONE, Tenn., Aug. 13, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: As I have a considerable acquaintence in Kentucky, I desire to make some truthful statements with regard to Camp Boone:

1st. The camp is situated in a healthy cool, and picturesque location, and is kept as clean as a parlor floor.

2d. The men have plenty to eat and are well satisfied with their food and quar-3d. There is no dissatisfaction with offi-

cers, that I am aware of, existing among the men. 4th. The men do not disturb the neighbors and are free from the theft with which the Journal's various correspondents have charged them. The farmers surrounding the camp are daily sending the soldiers all

kinds of vegetables and fresh meats.

5th. I have heard the oath administered 5th. I have heard the oath administered to the men, and there is not a word in it relating to Kentucky, directly or indirectly. If the dominant party in Kentucky will preserve their "neutrality," they will never be visited by the soldiers of Camp Boone; but if an attempt is made to carry guns, escorted by an armed force, to the ignorant and deluded Union men of the mountains of Tennessee, then such a purpose will be resisted, possibly by this brigade and as many others as may be needed to effect a defeat of such an enterprize.

defeat of such an enterprize.
6th. There is no Submissionist in the camp, and none who sympathize with any who are in favor of the war against the South. The men are here to fight for prin-ple, and wil gallantly bear themselves in battle.

7th. There are many representatives of the very bost families of Kentucky here—both as officers and privates.

8th. The men who have left here and who have been persided by submission papers so have been paraded by submission papers as deserters from Camp Boone, were never sworn into the service of the Confederate ates. Some have left because they did not wish to join for the war, and others have

been sent home.

I make the above statements from personal observation and accurate informa-tion, and am willing to stake my character upon the truthfulness of them. Since the election every train has brought in from fifty to one hundred men. The First and Second regiments number over two thou-sand men, and a Third regiment is being termed to be commanded by Col. Technoformed, to be commanded by Col. Trabue.
About six hundred men have been accepted for the Third regiment. With the field officers of the Second regiment I have had some acquaintance, and I think I hazard nothing in saying that a more gallant, com petent, and fite looking staff never led a regiment in battle. Col. Haw's is an elegant gentleman and looks every inch the soldier. He was educated at West Point, served with credit in the Mexican war, and has, since its close, up to the time of his resignation, been in command on the frontier. Lieut. Col. Johnson, Major Johnson, Quartermaster Hays, and Adjutant Graves, are all competent officers and command the full respect of the men.

Since I have been here I have had an agreeable time receiving from both officers.

Since I have been here I have had an agreeable time, receiving from both officers and men, all the courtesies which one gentleman extends to another.

Each regiment of the brigade is accompanied by a full brass band, and an abundance of field music has been provided.—The soldiers are rapidly progressing in the drill—even now perform the evolutions in a very creditable manner. A bakery for each regiment is in operation and the bread thus furnished is as good as that we eat a the Galt House. In fine, I have been highly gratified at what I have seen at Camp Boone, and have become fully convinced of the falsity of many disheartening statements that I had seen in the public prints. Very respectfully, Very respectfully,
H. A. M. HENDERSON.

The Battle Near Springfield, Missou-ri-Regulars Shooting their Ger-man Comrades Again-Official Re-

The St. Louis Republican, now an open Black Republican organ, has been furnished with the following official report. Who was wounded in the leg, and Sergeant It will be seen that the debris of Lyon's Major Charles Compton; and to express It will be seen that the debris of Lyon's army had arrived within eight miles of Rolla, without Gen. Sigel. By some sort of hocus pocus he was superceded, and a mere Major took charge of the retreating army. It will also be seen that Capt. Totten, of the artilly, mistook Gen. Sigel for the rebels, and poured a destructive volley into his ranks, the Germans, of course doing more fatal injury than had been received in the bloody battle. Gol. Merritt retreated in good order:

Rolla, Saturday morning, Aug. 17.

To-day it may be fairly said that the army which was in the battle near Sprinfield

Major Charles Compton; and to express my unbounded admiration of the hetoic conduct displayed by both officers and men. No troops, regular or volunteer, ever sustained their country's flag with more determined valor and fertitude; they have crowned themselves with imperishable honor, and must occupy a c nspicuous place in the history of their country.

A list of the killed, missing and wounded will be found attached to this report, together with such notices of individual provess as were observed on the field.

Before concluding this report. I must bear testimony to the gallant and meritorious conduct of Capt. A. L. Mason, of Co. C., who fell in a charge at the head of his compeny.

Rolla, Saturday morning, Aug. 17.
To-day it may be fairly said that the army which was in the battle near Sprinfield has reached the terminus of its long and tedious march. The terminus, however, is not Rolla, as was at first expected, but a place about eight miles somewers for here. not kolia, as was at irst expected, but a place about eight miles southwest of here, on the road to Springfield, where there is plenty of water and other facilities for camp life. The distance is so short as to induce an almost continuous tide of travel between the camp and the town, and the road for miles is seen covered with horsemen, wagons, buggies, and pedestrians, making their way in or out. All the hotels and taverns in town are crowded to over flowing. Among the guests are quite a large number of officers of the retreating army, who have come into town to enjoy more comfortable quarters than can be af-forded them in camp. They are not very talkative, but seem fatigued from their long

march and considerably depressed by the unsatisfactory result of their heroic labors. unsatisfactory result of their heroic labors.

It has been generally supposed that General Sigel conducted the whole retreat from Springfield to Rolla. But this is not so. Major Sturgis is now in command. The circumstances, as far as I can ascertain, are as follows: On the morning of the commencement of the retreat, Gen. Sigel assumed command of the troops, all the officers acquiescing on the supposition that he had received his commission as Brigadire General. On the same day, by the direction of Sigel, the troops marched some thirty miles. But on the very next day he caused them to relax their pace so as to march only six miles. It was presumed from this that it was his intention to institute another Carthage retreat in as to march only six miles. It was pre-sumed from this that it was his intention to institute another Carthage retreat, in-viting the enemy to come on, and dealing them blow after blow as he went along. It was, moreover, observed that Sigel would assign the rear guard service almost exclusively to the regulars, thereby cana-

exclusively to the regulars, thereby caus-ing them much inconvenience, as they had to march at least five miles behind the van, and could not get into camp at night until twelve o'clock.

These two circumstances called forth much complaint. It was agreed among the officers that the troops could no; in their present weakened situation, afford to be drawn into another battle, and the practices of Sigel in assigning regulars to the rear guara service to the exclusion of the volunteers, was construed into an undue volunteers, was construed into an undue preference for the latter. 'The question next arose whether Sigel had received his

formal commission as Brigadier General, and, it being found that he had not, Major Sturgis assumed the command, by right of his superior title, and conducted the retreat

his superior title, and conducted the retreat for the remaining days.

Gen. Sigel had been ordered to take a position south of Springfield, but instead of that, seeing that he could gain an advantage over the enemy, he pushed on further, and came to a position southwest. He was there mistaken by Captain Totten for the enemy and received a disastrous fire from him, which, according to Sigel's own words, proved to him the most destructive fire he received that whole day. Major Stargis, as soon as he saw the mistake, ordered Capt. Totten to desist, but the injury had been done, and the ill feeling which had been created could not be obliterated.

Nothing later has been heard of the movements of the Confederate army. Capt. McFall, at the head of a detachment of cavalry, will proceed to Springfield to-day or to-morrow with a figs of truce, in order to disinter the body of Gen. Lyon, and bring it to this place. He will also request of the Confederates to be allowed to take a list of the wounded in the Springfield Hospital. There are now in all from 9000 to 10,000 troops in and about Rolla, including Major Sturgis' command. Others are expected, and so soon as a sufficient number has arrived, and all preparation for the transportation of baggage and camp

Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made large additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals. Pertunery, Clears, Tobacco, Fure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines, because recommending him to the patronge of my friends, as they will find him to be an extended to the story of the confederates. John SARGENT.

1931 dim

DRESS GOODS—

BRESS GOODS—

16 cases new American Lawny; 5 do of French do; 7 do assorted Poplins; 8 do do French do; 7 do assorted Poplins; 8 argent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made targe additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals. Pertunery, Chemicals. Pertunery, Surgent Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Having recently purchased trom Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made targe additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals. Pertunery, C

stores, you may expect a grand movement southward—a movement which, it is hoped, will prove fatal to the invaders of our soil. OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. MERRITT, OF THE

FIRST IOWA REGIMENT.

J. M. SCHOPIELD, Acting Adjutant Gen'l:
DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit
the following report of the part taken by
the Iowa troops in the late houly contested
battle of "Wilson's Creek:"

At 6 o'clock P. M., of the 9.h inst., the
First Regiment of Iowa volunteers, under
command of Licut. Col. Wm. H. Merritt,
Col. J. F. Bates being sick, united with the
forces at Springfield under command of
Gen. Lyon, and commenced the march to
Wilson's Creek, twelve miles distant. Arriving within three miles of the enemy's wilson's Creek, twelve filles distant. Alriving within three miles of the enemy's camp and in close proximity of their pickets, the order was given to halt. The troops lay on their arms until 3 o'c'ock A. M. of the 10th inst., when they advanced on the enemy's lines. About 5 o'clock A. M. our advanced skirmishers engaged the enemy's pickets and drove them in. The enemy's pickets and drove them in. The First Missouri and First Kansas volunteers, and a battalion of regular infantry under command of Capt. Plumber, with Totten's

command of Capt. Fluinder, with Totela's battery, very soon engaged a considerable number of the Rebel forces.

Dubois's battery took position a short distance east of where the enemy were being engaged, and the Iowa troops were drawn up in line of battle on its left. A brief fire was commenced and kent up for brisk fire was commenced and kept up for thirty minutes. The enemy responded promptly with a battery in the ravine, but their shot passed from ten to one hundred feet over our heads. Detailed Campany D. 1st Lieut. Keller commanding, and Compa-ny E. 1st Lieut Absercombie, commanding. ny E, 1st Lieut Abercrombie commanding to act as skirmishers in advance of my line. Ordered to advance over the hill, en ime. Ordered to advarchover the hill, engage the enemy, and relieve the 1st Regiment of Kunsas volunteers. In advancing to engage the enemy, met the 1st Kansas retreating in confusion. They broke through our line on the right, separating companies A and F from the balance of the command. While in this confused state, received a murderous fire from the enemy's infantry. Gave the command to fall back, and re-form the line. The din of fire-arms, and the loud talking of the refire-arms, and the loud talking of the re-treating troops drowned my voice, so that the command could not be heard on the left. Led the two companies, A and F, over the hill, halted them, and ordered them to about face, and fire on a squadron of the enemy's cavalry advancing to charge on a section of Totten's battery. The fire was executed with propurties and effect and after receiving

promptness and effect, and after receiving the discharge from the battery, the enemy retired in double quick time, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field. Or-dered companies A and F to hold their po-sition until further orders, and then return-ed to companies I, C, H, K, G, and B, who had been left facing the enemy's line, found our troops advancing under a galling fire from the enemy's infector. from the enemy's infantry. After repulsing the enemy, they fell back in good order. Ordered Maj. A. B. Potter to proceed der. Ordered Maj. A. B. Foller to proceed to the rear and take command of the four companies A, F, D, and E, there stationed. Held our position in front for five hours, alternately advancing and retiring as the approach and repulse of the enemy made it necessary to do so. In every charge the enemy, made we repulsed them and drove enemy made we repulsed them and drove them into the ravine below. About 12 o'clock M. the order was given to retire from the field, which was done in good orler. As we retired over the hill, we passed a der. As we retired over the hill, we passed a section of Totten's bartry, occupying a commanding point to the right, supported on the right by companies A, F, D, and E of the Iowa troops, under command of Major Porter, and on the left by one company of regular infantry under command of Capt. Lothrop. This command sustained our retreat with great coolness and determination, under a most terrific discharge from tion, under a most terrific discharge from the enemy's infantry. After the wounded were gathered up, our column formed in order of march, and the enemy repulsed,

the battery and infantry retired in good or-der. Thus closed one of the most hotly contested engagements known to the country, commencing twenty minutes after five o'clo k A. M., and concluded twenty minutes a tr twelve o'clock M., in which the enemy brought to the field 14,000 well armed and veil disciplined trops and 10 000 irregular troops and 10,000 irregular troops, and our own force amounted to about 5,000 troops in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than four thousand troops for the concluding four bours of it.

less than four thousand troops for the concluding four hours of it.

It is with great pleasure that I acknowl edge valuable aid and assistance from Majer A. B. Forter, Adjutant Geo. V. Waldrov,

Very respectfully, Yur obedient servant, WILLIAM H. MERRITT, Lieut. Col. Commanding. R

The best photographs of Davis and Beauregard in this city, are at Elred's Gallery, No. 409 Main street, below Fourth.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House.

AARAWha Cannel Coal Oil House.

HAVING. as Treasurer of the KANAWHA
CANNEL COAL MINING AND Oil. MANU.
FACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire
stock of Lamp; and Lamp Fixteres of WM F.
SIMRALL, No. 408 Main street, fourth door west
of Fou th, Louisville, Ks., it is my purpes: to keep
a supply of FINE BURNING 61L, manufactured
by tolk Company, constantly on kand at wholesale
and retail, all of which with be guaranted to be
equal, if not superier, to any Coal Oil manufactured
in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal,
and tone other will be offered to our customers.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders
for LUBRICATING Oil of as good quality as any
in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per galon.

R. I. CRAWFORD (formerly in the employ of
Wm. F. Simrally will conduct the business of the
house for me, and letters addressed to him, or the
und-risigned at Louisvälle, will receive prompt att. ntbo..

Treasurer K. C. C. M. and Oil Mannel. Co.
auls d3m

COAL! COAL! HAVE for saie, at all times, by the barge and at retail, and at the lowest market price, best quality .PITTSBURG COAL. Also, BEACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates. apl4 dt' Third street, near corner of Main.

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 29, 1861.

# SOUTHERN

CLOSES DAILY AT 7% O'CLOCK A. M. Let ters can be left at A GUNTER'S Book-Store. Third street, or our office, Sixth street. S. A. JONES, Agent, jy23 dlm st

CHOICE COAL. WE have just received by our tow-beat Wm Fox, a heavy tow of very superior PITTS BURGH COAL, which we offer at the very low market price.

BOWSER & FULTS!

Coal Office, Market st., bet, Sixth and Seventh.

LOUIS JEFFERSON. (Fermerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,)
Druggist and Apothecary,

uthwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets LOUISVILLE, KY. Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made large additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Periumery, Cigars, Tobacco, Fure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

### Liver Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING ......AUGUST 20 BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati, POCAHONTAS, Stains, St. Louis, ARRIVALS, August 19

Superior. Cin; Nashville, Cin; Tigress, Pitt; Diligent. Tr y; Commercial, Henderson; Hetty Gillmore, Evansv Trio, Ky r; DEPARTURES. Hetty Gilmore, Evarsy; Superior, Cin; Nashville, St Loui; Trio, Carr.

THE RIVER was rising tast yesterday, with some seven feet water in the canal. The weather has been wet and disagreeable all day which will make more water. At Cincinnati yesterday the river had isen over five feet, but at Pittsburg it was falling very fast. We invite the attention of steamboa

eaptains to the advertisement in another cool. The Tigress came down from Pittsburg yesterday with a tow of coal for this market. That is a very unusual re-ceipt for the month of August.

The Commercial, from Henderson yes had a very heavy freight, including The Dilligent, in charge of Captain Cobb, is the regular accommodation pack-tithis afternoon for Leavenworth, Troy, and all way landings. She starts at three o'clock from the Portland whorf, and will

ake freight and passengers to all way

We understand from several gentle men who were passengers on the steamer Commercial on her last trip to Henderson, that they were annoyed very much at Rock-port, Ind., by one of Lincoln's deputy sur-veyors. He searched all the state rooms both in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabin, but found nothing that his surveyorship could confiscate. All boats going down are detained at Rockport until they are thoroughly ransacked.

thoroughly ransacked.

Lincoln Gun-Boats Pursuing a Steamer—Col. Coleman, of the telegraph office, received a dispatch from Hickman, Kentucky, late last evening, saying that two of Lincon's gunboats passed that place between five and six o'clock, P. M., in hot pursuit of the steamer Equatry, which had just been captured as a prize by Capt. Janus Irwin, and a few of his brave followers, and was proceeding with great speed down the river. The Captain is understood to have seized her by some canningly devised ruse, while at Cairo, and got ahead of his pursuers a couple of hours. At Hickman, which is thirty-seven miles above New Madrid, the gun-boats had gained on him half an hour; and the last that was seen of them was at Island No. 10, where the smoke was plainly visible at dusk.—Memphis Appeal 16th.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER Embracing only the Leading Articles Import

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior—25 kegs soda, to Gardner & Co—47 bbis whisky, 5 packages butter, Jonn Snyder & co—74 pigs tin, Bridgeford—25 bbis whisky, Schrodt & Laval—72 pigs tin, Williams—29 casks bacon, 3 boxes do, 83 packages merchandise, sundries, consignees—

HENDERSON - Per steamer Commercial-HENDERSON — Per steamer Commercial— 21 hhds tobacco, New Albany & Salem Railroad 29 hhds tobacco, Buckles & Co—41 hhds tobacco, co, Spratt, Bourn & co—6 hhds tobacco, Messrs Glover & Co—9 hhds tobacco, Warren—2 do do, Dunlop—2 hhds tobacco, F. S. J. Ronald—111 bbls apples. 199 bags wheat, 1 boring machine, mailboat—3 bbls whisky, Wright & Ketchum— 15 bbls whisky, Craig—10 half bbls flaxseed a V Dupont & Co—5 packages wool, Sterrett—lot sindries, consignees—

s indries, cons guees—

EVANSVILLE—Per steamer Hetty Gilmore Spratt, Bourn & Co—5 hids tobacco, F. S. J. Ronald—3 hids tobacco, Glever & Co—10 hid. Buckles—1 hid, Brandeis & Crawford—460bags wheat, Millet & Moore—50 bags wheat, Smith & Smyser—50 bags wheat, Newcomb & Bro—100 bales sheetings. Pete Smith—100 bags flour, Wunch & Co—1 box merchandise, 2 trunks, E. P. King—2 packages wool, consignee:—37 boxs peaches, N. S. Glore & Co—8 b bis peacher, 1 basket, Cook—3 boxes 1 trunk, 1 roll carpet, McQueen—box line, 1 bbl flour, Campbell—bell and fixtures, John Johnson—76 bags wheat, P Mann—183 bags wheat, J Love—11 bbls flour

### Auction Sales.

BY C. C. SPENCER. TIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY TOBACCO; CI-GARS; BAIRY CHEESE, MACKEREL; NEW YORK SIRUP, MOLASSES; GLASSWARE, SOAP AND CONFECTIONARY ARTICLES, AT AUC

Loclock, at Auction-rooms, No. 520 Main street will be sold a fine assortment of Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco: Havana Clears Dairy Cheese Mackerels New York Golden Strap: Molasses, and Glassware of all kinds, and a small retail cenfectionary steck. Sale positive.

Terms cash.

au20 dt

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction-Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel, Special and Positive Cash Sales. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES AND CON TEONS OF PRIME FIRST CLASS BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS

AT AUCTION! ON Tuesday morning next, August 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell without reserve, an invoice of choice Boots, Shoes and Brogans, selected expressly for private sales. Also an invoice from Lynn, Mass, of childrens' colored and black Gaiters, do forced and heled Boots Misses col'd and bl'k Lace Gaiters, Also an invoice from Boston of Women's and Misses' Goat and Kid Gaiters and Boots: do do Ecaweled and Morocco da; Mens fine Buff, Kip ard Call Bregans, Cxford, Sc. tch and Congre's Gaiters; Boys' and Youths' Oxford and Scotch Boots.

Scotch Boots.

18 We would call the particular attention of the We would call the particular attention of the both city and councy buyers to this sale. It is selected such desirable stock is sold at auction, ault ds. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRAMMINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION.
(SPECIAL SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.)

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 21, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the balance of a stock of Dry Goods. Netions, and Frimmings; Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes; Children's Boots and Shoes; Consisting of many very desirable articles usually found in a large zeta 1 store.

Terms cash.

S. G. HENRY & CO., aul9 d3

Auctioneers.

**AUCTION NOTICE!** CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

S. ROTHCHILD. On Market street, between Second and Third No. 217. South side. WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
Wand vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
will have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIO
GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE
CLOTHING, at auction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock
and in the evening from 7 until 10 o'clock.
Out-door Sales promptly attended to.
Cash advanced on consistenents.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please
come forward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.

m28 dtf

> HOUSEKEEPERS Who are cleaning and changing CARPETS, should not put them down again without the PAENT CARPET LINING, to be had only at WILKIN's, west side Fourth st., between Main and Market.

Jewelry Store--Fine Watches. UNDER the National Hotel. The under signed invites the attention of his friends and the public to his choice assortment of every describable article, including the following, all of which are offered on accommodating terms: Fashionable jewelry. Coral. Cameo, Pearl, Diamond, Jet, Miniature, &c.: Chains, Lockets, Rings, &c.; English, &wiss, and American Geld and Silver Watches, fine Spectacles, Optic Glasses, Serveyors' Compasses, Wa-chmakers Materials: Manufacturer of Silverware; repairing in every department.

# FRUIT JARS!

Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass Tops.
Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops. Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Earthenware. Kentucky Glass Works, Jars, Cork

Kentucky Glass Works, Jars, Cork Stoppers.

We have on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all pers ns who intend to preserve fresh Fruit as we are determined to sell them off at prices to suit the times. A sail of them have been tried successfully, eso-cially the first mentioned (for which we are the exc u ive agents), comment is unnecessary. All orders ad Iressed thus shall receive our prompt attention. WALTON & BARRET, jel243m 486 Main street-Loniaville, Ky.

## Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

THE WAR FOR FREEDOM.

Affairs in the City of Washington

MORE TROOPS NEEDED!

FUEL GETTING SCARCE!

THE MISSOURI BATTLE.

A Southern Statement.

From Washington.

Wasaington, Aug. 19.—Soldiers in this vicinity now receive their letters at their several encampments, instead of the Postoffice. Packages containing them are sent there in charge of responsible persons. Hence the importance of their distant correspondents being particular in designating the names and company of their regiments.

W. C. Hannah, and S. C. Stevenson, of Indiana, have been appointed additions The fears for the safety of the steamer

Baltimore in the employ of the Govern-ment are relieved, she having been detained at Fortress Monroe by a storm. The President is about to issue a proclamation declaring certain ports in the Reb-el States no longer ports of entry under the provisions of the force bill.

provisions of the force bill.

Capt. Holley, Quartermaster of the Kentucky regiment of cavalry, was arrested to-day for non-performance of duty.

Coal and wood in the city is high and scarce. If the navigation of the Potomac is closed, furl will rise in price nearly double the usual rates. double the usual rates.
Chas. Hinsmans, of Connecticut, has been removed as assistant librarian of the Congressional Library.

(Special to Commercial Advertiser There was considerable unnecessary ex-citement to day respecting an alleged movement of Rebels on the city. Wash-ington is safe now, but if offensive prepara-tions are ever to be resumed, more sol-

liers are necessary.

The War Department has received fro lovernors responses to the late general order the most enthusiastic and patrioti answers to the call for additional troops,
As it is known the Cabinet are a unit of he measures for the presecution of hostil tites, the attacks on the Administration here are regarded as intended to thwart its policy of effective operations.

Commander Livingston, of the steamer Penquin, writing to the Navy Department under date of the 15th inst., communicates the interesting, particular, of his blocks.

under date of the 15th inst., communicates the interesting particulars of his blockading operations off Cape Fear Station.—
Among other things that of chasing the Louisa, of Wilmington. He brought her within reach of his guns when she ran ashore, keeled over, fitted with water and became a wreck. She intended going to West Indies with a cargo of lumber and West Indies with a cargo of lumber and return with coffee. The Captain of a Brit-ish ship, Gladiator, had sent him a communication, pointing out several localities un-blockaded, a fact as well known to Commander Livingston as to her Majesty's offi

From Rolla.

ROLLA, Mo, Aug. 18.—Captain Emmett McDonald was in towa to-day. He repor s that Capt. Chas. C. Rogers, aid de-camp to Gov. Jackson, and Capt. Stephen A. Cole-man, both of St. Louis, were killed in the pattle of the 10th.

He also states that McCullough's force before the battle was 22,000 strong, and their killed and wounded amounted to 2,500 to 3,000 men.

Gen. Sigel received his commission as Brigadier General on Saturday, and as-sumed command of the Federal forces

resterday.

McDonald was escorted beyond the lines yesterday and sent on his way to Spring-field. He no doubt gained much valuable information of the strength and position of our forces, &c., as it is said he had the freedom of our camp under his flag of Our wounded at Springfield are reported

Our wounded at Springheid are reported to be doing well.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnishes the following: Gen. Price has issued a proclamation at Springfield to the effect that a great victory has been won; that the Northern oppressors of Missouri have been driven back; that every was halonging to the Home Guard organism. Missouri have been driven back; that every one belonging to the Home Guard organization will be regarded and treated as an enemy to the Southern Confederacy, but his protection would extend to such who quietly return to their home and allow the outhern sway to prevail, and that whoever

Southern sway to prevail, and that whoever recognizes the provisional Government of Missouri will be considered as an enemy to the State and dealt with accordingly. Capt. McDonald reports that Gens. Price and Clark were slightly, and Brig. Gen. Slack seriously wounded in the late engagement; also, Col. Bay, formerly Captain of Jackson's body guard.

McDonald was very anxious to go to St. Louis but his application was refused. He Louis but his application was refused. He asked many questions with a view of ascertaing how many troops, cannon, &c., there are in that city, and what prepara-

tions are being made to resist an From New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 19 .- The Post says that 7,000 men go this week, and in case of necessity 7,000 or 8,000 of the militia regiments might be sent.

Serril, the State prisoner, has been sent to Fort Lafayette. Over 600 responded at the roll call of the 11th Fire Zonaves. Men are continually reporting for the recovering

are continually reporting for the reorgani-zation of the regiment, which will be effect ed without difficulty.

Russel's letter to the Times says: "The repulse of the Federals, decided as it was, might have had no serious effects whatev-er beyond the mere failure, which politically was of greater consequence than it was in a military sense, but for disgraceful conduct of the troops. The retreat in their

lines at Centreville seems to have ended in a cowardly rout, a miserable, causele s pan ic—such scandalous behavour on the part of the soldiers I should have considered of the soldiers I should have considered impossible.?

"I have never, among camp followers, seen the like of it. If, in the present state of the troops, the Confederates were to make a march across the Potomac above Washington, the Capital might fall into their hands. Delay may place that event out of range of probability. The North will no doubt recover from the shock. Hitherto she has only said "Go and fight for the Union." The South has exclaimed "Let us fight for our rights." The North must put her best men into the battle, or she will inevitably fall before the energy, personal hatred, and superior fighting, powers of her antagonists."

The bark Maxwell, of Philadelphia, was

The bark Maxwell, of Philadelphia, was captured by the privateer Sumter July 27, oil Porto Cabello. She was taken into Cienfuegos, but ordered to leave within 24 hours. She was then run ashore near Cien-

uegos, and her eargo taken to Cienfuegos and sold. The prize crew were sent by the Governor to Havana as shipwrecked sea From Memphis.

Мемриіз, Aug. 19.—Letters from the battle field of Wilson's creek to Little

battle field of Wilson's creek to Little Rock say that McCullough's encampment was surprised by ten thousand men on each side of it. Churchell,s Patriot's and the Texas Regiments were badly cut up. Gen. McCullough said to Price, "You have saved me, and won the battle!"

After six hours cosflict, the enemy were completely routed, and Sigel reached Springfield with a dozen men. The Confederates lost in killed 265, and in wounded 800. The Federal loss in killed was 800, wounded 1,000, and three hundred prisoners. Six cannon and several hunprisoners. Six cannon and several hundred stand of arms were captured. The report is confirmed officially.

From Philadelphia, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Pierce Butler was arrested this af ernoon by order of Secretary Cameron. He was taken to New York this evening en route for Fort Hamilton

JEFFERSOM CITY, Mo., Aug. 18 .- While Ol. Stiles' 5th regiment of missouri reserve corps, and Col. Worthington's Iowa were coming down the river on the Government steamer, they were frequently fired upon with cannon and small arms by Secessionists from the banks, killing one, and wounding seven or eight of the troops. There is great evidenment the troops. There is great excitement among the people along the river in consequence of greatly exagerated accounts of the battle near Springfield, which is represented as a great victory for the Seces-

From Jefferson City.

From Ironton.

IRONTON, Mo, Aug. 17.—Messengers bring information that Col. Hecker, who left here Thursday evening with his regi-ment, surprised a body of some 400 Rebels near Frederickstown, early yesterday morning, captured all their camp equipage, and ate the breakfast which they had just prepared. Twelve prisoners were also taken. Gen. Prentiss has arrived and taken com-mand of all the forces in this section.

the war Dep t, are partially lined up, and officers and men in camp in different parts of the State. None of them have been uniformed as yet, but it is understood all available means in camp will be moved forward during the week under the recent order of

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—Five regiments infantry, under State authority, and two independent, which have been accepted by the War Dep't, are partially filled up, and officers and men in community.

From Easton. Easton, Pa, Aug. 19—10 o'clock P. M.—The office of the Sentinel, a paper advocating peace and compromise is near being guttered by the mob. Col. Philips Johnston, member of Congress elect, frem this district, has been burned in effigy, and made to show his colors. The riot is still prevailing. There is great excitement.

From Trenton , N. J. TRENTON, N. J. Aug. 19 .- The New Jer y troops have orders to leave to-morrow 8 o'clock, whether the companies are full or not, or equipped or not. It produces no little excitement. The State authorities are very active. Ten companies are near here and filled and others coming.

From Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 19.—The court mar-pial against Col. M les has been postponed until the 15th September, by an order from Washington.

Steamboats.

In PLACE OF STAR GREY EAGLE.

[IN PLACE OF STAR GREY EAGLE.]

The splendid new U. S. Mail steamer Linden, Capt. Andr. ws. will leave as above on Wednesday, 21st what.

For freight or passage, having superior accommostions apply on board or to T. M. ERWIN. Agent, No. 87 Wall street,

Regular U. S. Mail Line-For Ev-

ansville.

Leaves every Monday and Thursday. POR BRANDENBURG, LEAVENWORTH,
STEPHENSPORT AND CLOVERPORT,
HAWESVILLE, CANNELTON, TELL
CITY, TROY, ROCKPORT, OWENSBO.
RO AND EVANSVILLE.

Will leave as above every Monday
and Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ElWIN, Agent,
a20

T. M. ElWIN, Agent,
No. 37 Wall street,

FOR PADUCAH, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS. The new and magnificent steamer POCAHONTAS Capt. Stain; will leave for above and all intermediate ports on Monday, the 2th limit, at 4 o'clock Yor freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.,
No. 116 Wall street.

REGULAR PACKET – FOR MADISON CARROLLTON AND KENTUCKY RIVER The freight and passenger steamer TRIO, Capt. Jao. A. Dickinson, Will leave Lo isv'lle every Monday and Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Madiso and Carrollton, and every Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Madisoa, Carrollton, Cedar Lock, Kentu ky River, and intermediate landims.

Prompt and strict attention paid to the interests of the trade.

REGULAR U.S MAIL PACKET FOR OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE, Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The splendid passenger steamer MASONIC GEM. Caffrey master, will leave Louisville for above and all way landings on every Wednesday and Saturday tide of the P. M. from Portland what f. For freight er passage apply on board or to B. J. CAFFREY & 80N. Agents, B. J. CAFFREY & 127 Wallstreet aula dtf Or DOERN & HUGHES, Ag nt. REGULAR SATURDAY PARKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS.

The freight and passenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs, master, Will leave as above at 1 o'clock P. M. U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST. THE splendid passen.
THE splendid passen.
THE splendid passen.
THE splendid passen.
THE SPLENDIG THE STRADER AND THE STRADER A

NOTICE. THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY MILLER and PINK VARELE No. 2. In thorough ranning order, are now ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to any point above or below the Fails, at the most reasonable rates. Being in charge of experienced boatmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to engage their services. All orders left at the slothing store of Bourett, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention.

PINK VARBLE. Captain.

P. S. All towing done at the risk of owners. 406 dis

TRABUE & LUCUS,

NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE. No. 73 Public Square, near City Hotel. WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AD-VANCES on every description of Dry Goods, Clothing, Varieties, Boots Snoss, Hais, Hardware, Cuttery, &c., &c., also any disclotion of Groceries and Provisions; or we will receive and forward dry store any of the above Merchandise consigned to

Reference at Nashville. | Reference at Louisville. L. B. & T. D. Fite.
W. S. Eakin & Co.,
A. J. Duncan & Co.,
H. & B. Dooglas,
John Morrow & Son.
au5 dim\*

\$5 REWARD.

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner Gray and Second.

LARGE AND SMALL!

SOUTHERN BADGES; HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS; " LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS; DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.; A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN Also,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY; SUPER WRITING
PAPER AND ENVELOPS.
Fourth street, bet. Main and Market.

FLAGS, ALL SIZES. FROM 10 INCHES TO 8 PT.; SOUTHERN PAPERS AND ENVELOPS;

SOUTHERN COCKADES;

aul7 dlm G. W. ROBERTSON. DISSOLUTION. THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACK & BROTHER, is this day dissolved. John G. Jack having purchased the entire interest in the stock and assets, is authorised to settle the partnership business and to use the name of the firm for the purpose.

Louisville, Aug. 14, 1861. LDW. W. JACK.

NOTICE. THE undersigned will continue the WHOLE.
SALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 320 Main street, between Third an i Fourth.
Louisville, Aug 14th, 1861.

J. G. JACK
au19 dtf

H. B. CLIFFORD. (Arkansas) CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 226 West Main Street.

jy19 dtf

LOUISVILLE, KY.

### Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER MONDAY, Aug. 15.

To-day was a very disagreeable one, it To-day was a very disagreeable one, it having rained nearly the entire day, and but little was done in the market. The rain on Saturday made the roads very muddy, so that the receipts of wheat to-day by wagon were small, out the receipts by railroad were fair. Most of the wheat received by railroad are purchases made by agents, who are in the country buying up quantities for the dealers in our city. We quote wheat firm at 600075 for red and white. The receipts of oars are light, and white. The receipts of oats are light, and what arrives meets with a sale at 20c for prime, while from store they are selling at 25c. The demand for flour continues small, being entirely to supply the orders of city bakers and retail grocers. Groceries are figure, and prices are tally and ceries are firm, and prices are fully sus tained, owing in a great manner to the light stocks on hand.

The money market is quiet, with nothing

Daily Review |L oisville Market, FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sides of 225 bbls flour at \$3 50@\$4 25; 1,500 bushels wheat at (0@75c. No sales of corn or cats re-

SHEETING-Sales of 12 bales at 1014@ BATTING-Small sales at 14c. BATTING—Small sales at 14.4.
WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls at 14.4.c
POTATOES—Sales of 50 bbls at 75c.@85c.
CHBESE—Sales of 20 boxes at 64.0.7c.
FEED STUFF—Sales of 30 tons at 87 for bran, 88 for shorts, and 89 for ship stuff.
GROC RIES—Sales 30 hhds sugar at 84.0.0.94c; 75 btls molesse at 34c; 90 sacks coffee at 160.164.c 50 tierces rice at 64.c.

NEW YORK, August 19 - P. M. Cotton—market continues quiet and unchang d; sales of few bales at 18¢ for middling up ands. ed; sales of few bales at 187 follower, with lands.

Flour—market heavy and 5@10\$ lower, with but a limited demand for export and home consumption; sales of 12.9.0 bbls at \$1.000 for super State, \$1.65@4.8) extra State, \$1.50@4.60 for super western, and \$4.65@5.00 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky—market continues in fair demand—sales of 650 bbls at 17a17%\$, chickly the latter point.

Grain-Wheat opened heavy and closed duil;

New York Stock Market, NEW YORK, August 19 P. M.

Second Board-Stocks lower and dull. 

Exchange at ¼ premium.

Foreign Commercial. Per steamer Bohemian. LIVERPOOL, August 8. Cotton opened unsettled and excited under Canada s advices from America, and prices advanced %d. Sales of 3 days 38,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and exporter; the

ing downward; quotations

firm but quiet—red western 9s 4d@11s; red sou-thern 11@11s 6d; white western 12: white sou-thern 13@13s 6d. Corn firm at an advance of 6d @1s—mixed 29@31s; white 31@34.
Provisions—Beef steady and unchanged; pork
flat. Bacon tends downward—47@50.
Tallow—Declining tendency. Sugar-Active. Rice-Dull.

LONDON, August 8. Breadstuffs—American firm. Groceries—Sugar quiet; tea quiet but steady; rice stead... LATEST.

By telegraph via Londenderry. LIVERPOOL, August 9.

Cotton—Brokers circular reports sales of the week 63,000 baler. Market opened with an advance of 3:d, but closed easier with but little inquiry and prices weak. Speculators took 19, 600 and exporters 15,000. To-day sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market closing steady at the following authorised quotations—Fair Orleans 33:, fair Mobile 87: middling Orleans 83: middling Mobile 8 5 16. The stock in port is estimated at 990,000 bales, of which 710-000 are American.

Breadstuffs—Quiet but steady. Wheat quiet and tending downwards, and quotations barely maintained.

Provisions—Steady and unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LIVERPOOL, August 9.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. London, August 9. Consols closed to-day at 90%@96%.

WANTED TO TRADE.

PINE KENTUCKY JEANS!



Kentucky Jeans, (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to aperior quality, which I will FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL.

> I. O. O. F. OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH.

OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH.

To the Officers and Members of the R. W. G. Encampment of Kentucky:

Patriarch:—You are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampent of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 18cl. at 8 o'clock A.M., for the porpose of electing a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, of we William B. Mason, deceased.

SAMUEL L. ADAMS,

M. W. G. Patriarch,

WILLIAM WHITE, G. Scribe.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON!



Shell Oysters. SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)! VENISON: GROUSE!

A ND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA-SON, received daily by express, aul6 dtf C. C. RUFER, Proprietor. COAL! TO THE PUBLIC!

HAVING taken the office formerly occupied by M. Dravo & Sons, west side of Third street, between Mein and Market, a mprepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTSBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. For Give me a call and dim S. J. STUART.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

Grain—Wheat opened heavy and closed dull; \$\colon{2}{3}\$; lower; receipts increasing, while export demand both for France and England are less active; freights advancing. Sales of 15 500 bushels winter red western \$1 22.1 35, 2,000 bushels white Kentucky at \$1 30a1 40.

Provisior =—Pork market is dull and a shade higher; sales of \$1.1 bbls at \$15 00 for mess \$14 75@15 for unemspected mess, \$15 60@15-62% for clear, \$10 for prime.

Money Market. CINCINNATI, August 19-P. M.

narket closed quiet. Breadstuffs-Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour dull and

LONDON MARKETS.

American securities flat.

The bullion in the Bank of England has in-reased £163,000. creased £163,000.

The specie in the Bank of France increased 12,000,000f.

WANTED TO TRADE.

THE ADVERTISER, having on hand in this effy a large siock of Carriages of superior quality, embracing every desirable style, from a Bu. sy to Coace, is desirous of exchanging the same for a small Stean Engine. Portable Saw [Mill.], on this chinern or Tools of almost any description, deliverable at Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans or Galveston, or for anything useful to a man about to locate in Texas.

Parties having goods of the kind mentioned stored in the South, may find it to their advantage & address "Carriages," Courier Office, for three days, augh? d3"

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and saided reve machinery for making FINE

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on L. RICHARDSON. and. apl6dly&wly2dpst

Shell Oysters.